

EU's Bureaucrats Brace For the Post-Delors Era

Choice of Santer of Luxembourg Raises Some Eyebrows at Brussels Commission

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS — European Commission officials say they are downcast as they brace for the transition from Jacques Delors as commission president to Jacques Santer, whose appointment European leaders are expected to ratify here Friday. A quick contrast of their achievements helps explain why.

Ten years ago, Mr. Delors was plucked from relative obscurity as France's finance minister to become president of the commission, the European Union's executive agency. He went on to transform the Union through the single-market program and the Maastricht plan for economic and political union, and made himself one of Europe's most visible leaders.

Mr. Santer rose from being Luxembourg's finance minister to prime minister 10 years ago, but he has never risen above obscurity.

Other than defending Luxembourg's role as a capital haven by persistently blocking an EU-wide tax on savings, European officials who know the 57-year-old centrist say the most remarkable thing about him is his lack of a strong legacy from such a long hold on power.

"He's led his country, O.K.," said a former longtime EU insider who has worked frequently with Mr. Santer. "But it is clear that one cannot say that he played any specific role in the European Council over these 10 years," he added, referring to the meetings of EU heads of government.

That EU leaders are turning to Mr. Santer to fill what all claim is Europe's most important post speaks volumes about their own flagging enthusiasm for European integration.

Still reeling from the public backlash over the Treaty on European Union, leaders want a manager heading the Brussels bureaucracy, not a visionary looking to intrude on the turf of national governments.

"Can we always cope with a leader like Jacques Delors?" a German official said. "Do we not also need from time to time a period of consolidation?"

Mr. Santer is well-placed to bridge the gap between advocates of deeper European integration and skeptics in Britain and elsewhere. As the European Union's smallest country, Luxembourg's fate is dependent on EU integration, but many of its citizens fear being swallowed up in an EU superstate.

"To help along the process of European integration does not mean to usher in a Napoleonic Europe," Mr. Santer said in an interview Thursday in the newspaper *Luxemburger Wort*. "The more Europe is decentralized, the stronger it is."

Meanwhile, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany is anxious to settle the presidency, after being humiliated at a summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, three weeks ago.

Then, Prime Minister John Major of Britain vetoed Mr. Kohl's first choice, Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium. Having previously snubbed the Dutch candidate, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, and with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain out of contention, Mr. Kohl found himself without any heavyweights on whom all 12 EU leaders could agree.

And so, German sources expressed relief following final consultations on Thursday that Mr. Santer's selection seemed all but assured when the leaders gathered here Friday.

Sounding a positive note, they stressed his management of Luxembourg, which is the only EU country that meets the Maastricht criteria of low government deficits and inflation for joining a single European currency system.

"They also expressed hope that with little power base of his own, he would restore order and morale to the bureaucracy by relying on the commission's hierarchy instead of perpetuating Mr. Delors's personal network of hand-picked appointees."

British sources said Mr. Major saw a soulmate in Mr. Santer. They landed his preparation of the Maastricht Treaty when Luxembourg held the EU presidency in the first half of 1991, saying Mr. Santer

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To Fanfare and Dissent, Germans Parade on the Champs Elysées

The first German troops to parade in Paris since World War II moving down the Champs Elysées during the annual July 14 military parade. Their inclusion stirred strong emotions for some who had lived through the German occupation. Page 8.

Bundesbank Chief Ponders Dollar's Ills

By Alan Friedman

PARIS — Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, added his influential voice Thursday to a chorus of Western financial leaders who have voiced distress over the recent slump in the U.S. dollar.

But Mr. Tietmeyer — in his first public remarks since the Group of Seven summit meeting last weekend in Naples — also appeared to underscore the German central bank's reluctance to get involved in a coordinated central bank intervention in foreign exchange markets to shore up the dollar.

"The primary responsibility for the strength of the dollar lies, of course, in the

U.S. itself," he said during a speech in Frankfurt.

On Thursday in New York, the dollar closed at 1.552 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5413 DM on Wednesday. Against the Japanese yen, the U.S. currency finished at 98.595, up from 98.230. (Page 10)

At Naples, finance ministers emerged from their meetings determined to try to talk up the dollar collectively by noting that economic fundamentals were sound and that the dollar would eventually reflect this by gaining strength.

Even before the Naples summit, President Bill Clinton in effect ruled out any immediate and concerted action to prop up the dollar, although Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen was later careful to try to

keep markets guessing by insisting that he did not "telegraph" potential intervention. Analysts said that foreign exchange traders were heartened Thursday by Mr. Tietmeyer's remark that a precipitous decline of the dollar would be "ultimately harmful to all."

Mr. Tietmeyer, in sticking to the script agreed upon by Group of Seven monetary authorities at Naples, said that a strong and stable dollar "must be in the interests of the global economy."

"This is also the case for Germany," he said.

He reminded his audience that G-7 ministers had agreed that a further weakening

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Clan Rivalries Threaten Africa With Upheaval

By Jennifer Parmelee

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Africa is living in a season of extremes. Two temblors have shaken the continent: one, South Africa, a triumph of the politics of reconciliation; the other, Rwanda, a war sparked by the tribal passions that are Africa's worst political enemy.

In South Africa, the government led by Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress is for the most part cooperating both with the white-led, formerly ruling National Party and the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party two months after the country's historic multiracial elections.

Rwanda, a tiny and densely populated central African republic wounded by recurrent tribal pogroms, is still wracked by violence three months after the alleged assassination of its president triggered ethnic carnage on a scale virtually unknown in Africa. An estimated half-million Rwandans, mostly members of the minority Tutsi tribe, have been slaughtered by militias of the majority Hutu.

Between the polar extremes of South Africa and Rwanda lies a multitude of African countries wrestling with multiethnic and multireligious heritages, perhaps the greatest threat to their stability today.

Sub-Saharan Africa, divided into 45 states, is the most balkanized land mass anywhere. Yet those divisions pale next to the hundreds of unofficial boundaries among tribes and clans, religions and languages. About 50 major languages are spoken in Africa, and as many as 2,000 languages are less widely spoken.

Clan politics are hardly unique to Africa in today's fractious world. In some ways, according to Ali Mazrui, a professor of African studies at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, African tribes have grown

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Overwhelmed, French Plead With UN for Rwanda Aid

Paris Seeks Emergency Security Council Session To Deal With 'Disaster'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOMA, Zaire — With only a small number of soldiers and relief workers facing a torrent of hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees crossing the border here, the French government called Thursday for an emergency United Nations Security Council meeting to deal with what it called a seriously deteriorating situation.

The refugees, driving cattle and goats and carrying a few meager possessions, were streaming across the border as the Hutu government forces retreated before a rebel offensive.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement: "On top of a disastrous humanitarian situation with several million displaced people, there is now a massive influx of refugees at the Zairian border because of continued fighting."

The refugees struggled across the border into the town of Goma, some collapsing exhausted as soon as they reached Zaire, others plodding on to UN refugee camps. Sergio Piazzi, head of the UN Rwanda Emergency Office, said he expected 800,000 people to cross by Friday or Saturday.

In Geneva, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, said that her agency could not cope with the exodus.

"We are working round the clock to help these people but we do not have sufficient resources to do the kind of job the world expects from a humanitarian agency," she said. "We must be allowed to help these terrified, traumatized and hungry people in their own country, otherwise their suffering will be compounded."

France said that the fleeing Rwandan government and its remaining troops would not be welcome in the safe zone it had set up to protect civilians in southwest Rwanda. Government officials reportedly were fleeing Thursday from Gisenyi in the northwest to Cyangugu, the town where the French intervention force is based.

"France's mission is to assure the protection of civilians in the humanitarian zone," a French spokeswoman said. "In this context, it is not desirable that members of the Rwandan government enter the zone."

However, she said French troops protecting the zone did not have the means to police its borders and could not prevent the fleeing government officials from entering the area.

Faustin Twagiramungu, designated by the rebels to be a new government's prime minister, returned from exile Thursday, saying his first priority was to reassure Rwandans fleeing the rebel advance.

A UN special representative, Shahyar Khan, said after a meeting with Mr. Twagiramungu that a cease-fire was urgently needed to end the humanitarian tragedy in Rwanda. He appealed for aid agencies to move faster to help the refugees streaming into Zaire.

Mr. Twagiramungu, a Hutu moderate named by the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front to head a national unity government, arrived in Kigali from Uganda.

There were no accurate figures on how many refugees were passing through different checkpoints or trekking across the unpoliced hills to the north of Goma. As evening fell, it was estimated that several hundred thousand people had moved into Goma and the flow was continuing unchecked.

The Rwanda Patriotic Front now controls most of the country after taking the capital, Kigali, the biggest prize in a civil war that erupted again in April.

The Hutu army and government, blamed for the mass murders of Tutsi, has been on the run since fighting erupted after the president, Major General Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was killed on April 6.

Rwandan soldiers said the Rwanda Patriotic Front had taken the garrison town of Rubungu in northwest Rwanda and cut the main road to the border town of Gisenyi, where the government was based before it fled on Thursday.

Witnesses at the border saw Rwandan government soldiers in trucks and cars fleeing into Zaire at the Birere crossing, three kilometers (two miles) from Gisenyi.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Brazil 1, Sweden 0

Though it monopolized play from the start, overwhelmed a fatigued Swedish team by 26 shots to 3 and played with a man advantage for the final 27 minutes, Brazil could not produce a goal until Romário headed the ball into the net on a cross from Jorginho nearly 10 minutes from the conclusion. That shot, however, put Brazil in the final for the first time since 1970 and set up a much-anticipated match Sunday in which the winner will become the first country to win the World Cup four times.

Italy 2, Bulgaria 1

In the final transformation of a genius giving himself up to the spotlight, Roberto Baggio scored both Italian goals before he limped off with a pulled leg muscle that will worry the other three-time champion.

If No Miracle, Malice?

When the referee made "one wrong call" that sent Jonas Thern off and left Sweden with 10 players, "We knew it would take a miracle for us to win," said defender Patrik Andersson. Striker Hristo Stoitchev found baser causes for Bulgaria's loss. God, he said, was still a Bulgarian, "but the referee was French."

Saturday's third-place match: Bulgaria vs. Sweden, in Pasadena, California, 1935 GMT. Sunday's championship match: Italy vs. Brazil, in Pasadena, 1935 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 18 and 19



Brazil's Romário, third from left, heading the ball for the winning goal and the right to meet Italy in the Cup final.

For South Koreans, Opportunity Knocks in the North

By Steven Brull

SEOUL — People go hungry, electricity is in short supply, factories rust. The government, led by a little-known and perhaps bizarre personality, may topple in a coup.

North Korea hardly seems the investor's paradise.

Yet for South Korean businessmen, swayed as much by emotion as economics, their neighbor calls with opportunity even more compelling than China or Vietnam.

With Kim Jong Il installed and apparently on the way to consolidating his power in Pyongyang, businessmen in the South are hopeful that North Korea will open the door wider to foreign investment.

And fearing that others may rush in first, they are stepping up pressure on Seoul to relax restrictions that have limited the two nations to indirect trade, preventing

direct communication and kept aggressive investment plans on hold.

"More and more people are beginning to realize that economic matters are more important than politics, including the nuclear issue," said Yoo Jae Hyen, director of business development for Kolon International Corp. "We're not only looking at business factors," he added. "Long-term,

we're investing locally, not in a foreign country."

With competitiveness eroding in labor-intensive industries such as textiles and shoes, South Korean companies see immediate benefits in exploiting a cheap labor force. Conditioned by a totalitarian system, North Korean workers are also less

demanding than those in South Korea, who for years have extracted annual double-digit wage increases.

More important in the medium-term, deeper economic integration is seen as a key to opening up Pyongyang's political system. That, in turn, will advance the day

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Fill Your Own Tank? No Rush in Japan

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — A motorist arriving at a service station here is usually greeted by a phalanx of uniformed attendants shouting welcomes. They guide the car into position, wipe the windows, empty the ashtray, and check the tire pressure. If necessary, they halt traffic to usher the car back onto the road.

This kind of pampering comes at a price. It helps push gasoline costs to nearly \$4.50 a gallon, four times as much as in the United States.

But now, a radical notion is creeping into Japan. Why not let consumers pump their own gasoline?

Self-service stations are prohibited on the grounds that they are a fire hazard. But

with the government vowing to deregulate the economy drastically, the prohibition on drivers pumping their own gas has become a symbol of what critics say are thousands of needless restrictions that raise costs.

"It's just a very typical example — America and many other countries can and Japan cannot," said Mitsuru Shinozaki, a spokesman for a business group pushing deregulation.

But the self-service debate is also symbolic of how difficult it will be to achieve deregulation against the fierce resistance of vested interests. A package of 279 deregulatory steps recently announced by the government recommended only that self-service be studied.

The step is often portrayed as in the

interest of consumers, who would see lower prices, and of U.S. companies, which would find it easier to penetrate the Japanese market.

But Japanese drivers have not been clamoring for the opportunity to fill their own tanks. Sugao Morioka, a spokesman for the Japan Automobile Federation, said that many of the organization's 10.4 million members, 16 percent of licensed drivers in Japan, had not been calling for self-service and that many would find self-service too difficult.

"To introduce the self-service system, we need to train the users, probably in drivers' schools," he said.

Nor will American companies necessarily

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Kiosk

Milan Magistrates Protest Measure

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 34.97	Up 0.66%
3739.25	113.71

The Dollar	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.5522	1.5413
Pound	1.5599	1.564
Yen	98.595	98.225
FF	5.3275	5.2785

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Leading members of the pool of Milan magistrates heading investigations into Italy's corruption scandals asked Thursday to be moved to other cases in protest over a new decree limiting their powers to order arrests.

The decree, approved by the cabinet of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, would prevent magistrates holding corruption suspects in preventive custody while investigations continued. The measure must be ratified by Parliament within two months. (Page 8)

Leisure
Some myths about Siberia are biting the dust as more Western travelers get a look at Russia's "Wild East." Page 6.

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....\$9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroun.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.000 Riels
Comores.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
France.....940 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Gabon.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....2,600 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Working Wonders on Russia's Lady (It Worked for Lenin)

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A 2,000-year-old body of a woman discovered in the Siberian permafrost by Russian archaeologists is undergoing a rejuvenating makeover by the same scientists who preserved Lenin's body.

Lying rather daintily on her side in a glass tank filled with bright green alcohol solution, the Russian mummy — named Lady by the archaeologists because of her regal bearing and rich burial trove — is painstakingly being brought back to the surprisingly good shape in which she was found last July.

"Our main task is to keep her remaining flesh preserved for all time," said Sergei S. Debov, 75, the biochemist who did the same for Lenin. Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam and dozens of other Communist leaders.

Lady lies in the scientists' Moscow laboratory wrapped only in a white sheet. But when unearthed, she was elegantly laid out in a white silk blouse, red skirt and white stockings.



She had been buried in a hollowed tree trunk alongside horse harnesses, a mirror, dishes and a small container of cannabis, which archaeologists believe was smoked for pleasure and used in pagan rituals.

That, and the intricate tattoos on her left arm, led the archaeologists to conclude that she was both a Scythian princess and a priestess. To preserve her as a mummy, her vital organs had been removed and replaced with moss and peat.

"She is our first tattooed lady," said Anatoli P. Derevyanko, director of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in Akademgorodok, the academic town that is the site of the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

In 1991, the institute began excavations at Ukok, an area in the Altay mountain region in southern Siberia, southeast of Pasyryk, where a Scythian burial ground was discovered in the late 1920s.

Scythian nomads, based in the steppes north of the Black Sea, were ancient warriors who at one time occupied much of Eastern Europe and Russia. They were mentioned by the Greek historian Herodotus.

In 1991, the Russian team of archaeologists found a husband and wife buried together at Ukok, both wearing armor. All that was left of them, however, was their skeletons.

Other Scythian graves have been found in the area, but Mr. Derevyanko said that none of

the mummies was as well preserved.

"In terms of the preservation of flesh," he said, "this is a unique discovery."

The Scythian Lady has not received the kind of attention accorded the 4,000-year-old Iceman, who was found frozen in a glacier in the Tyrolean Alps two years ago, or even Dima, the 12,000-year-old frozen baby woolly mammoth found by fishermen in Siberia in 1977.

Russian archaeologists, however, say Lady is the most important Scythian discovery since Pasyryk.

"The Iceman died accidentally," Mr. Derevyanko said. "He was not buried with an inventory of possessions around him."

Mr. Debov said he was using a slightly different method to preserve Lady than was used on Lenin, who still lies in state in Red Square, though without his honor guard. The scientist

would not divulge either technique.

The effort to restore the Russian mummy unites two odd sidelines of Russian science, Mr. Debov's secret embalming method and the theories of the late Mikhail M. Gerasimov. He was an anthropologist and sculptor who developed a method for approximating the faces of figures like Ivan the Terrible and the poet Schiller by analyzing their skulls.

The laboratory founded by Mr. Gerasimov has agreed to try to reconstruct what Lady may once have looked like. At 5 foot 4 inches (1.62 meters), she was tall for her time, and had long legs.

"She was young, 18 or 20, and had European features," said Tatiana S. Balyueva, the senior researcher at the laboratory for anthropological reconstruction at the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, who conducted a preliminary study of the skull. "I think it is all right to say she was pretty."

But her appearance was not helped by exposure to the elements and some transportation mishaps.

Her skull had separated from her body before it was discovered, but what was left of her flesh was still firm and fresh when her body was dug up. It quickly shriveled and darkened, and the archaeologists decided to send the mummy to Mr. Debov to repair the damage and prevent further deterioration.

Still frozen, the mummy was flown to Novosibirsk and survived a helicopter crash landing caused by engine failure. At the institute, she was kept in a refrigerator for several months.

Already, Mr. Debov and his team have lightened her skin, making visible again the curling blue tattoos up and down her left arm. When they have completed their work, she will be flown back to Novosibirsk and eventually put on display.

They were unable to determine the cause of her death.

WORLD BRIEFS

Prime Minister of Latvia Resigns

RIGA, Latvia (Reuters) — Prime Minister Valdis Birkavs announced his resignation Thursday after his year-old coalition government fell apart.

Mr. Birkavs said that the withdrawal of the conservative Farmers Union faction had made it impossible for the coalition to continue. The defection left the free-market orientated Latvian Way with just 34 seats out of 94.

"The government cannot now fulfill its role and therefore I announce my resignation and that of my cabinet," he said. The Farmers Union left the alliance Tuesday after protracted disputes over economic policy.

Kuchma Vows New Ukraine Charter

KIEV (Reuters) — President-elect Leonid S. Kuchma pledged Thursday to move toward a new constitution for Ukraine, and he will be consulting with top political figures on the future of the economically and politically troubled former Soviet republic.

"I am sure that I will fulfill everything that is in the current constitution," Mr. Kuchma said during a ceremony to present documents certifying his election victory last weekend over Leonid M. Kravchuk, Ukraine's first post-Soviet president.

The former Soviet republic's constitution dates from the 1970s but has been amended hundreds of times. Discussions on approving a new charter have been going on since independence in 1991, but no consensus has emerged on a balance of powers between the president, Parliament and government ministers.

Major and Reynolds to Meet on Ulster

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Ministers John Major of Britain and Albert Reynolds of Ireland will meet in Brussels on Friday to review their Northern Ireland peace initiative, officials said.

"It will be a substantial stock-taking exercise," a senior British official said Thursday. "It is not a matter of hitting brick walls or derailing."

The two leaders agreed on a joint peace declaration in December that sought to allay the fears of both Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and Roman Catholic minority. They also offered Irish Republican Army guerrillas a place at the negotiating table within three months if they ended their campaign to oust Britain from the province. Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, has promised a response soon, but the province has been rocked by a renewed upsurge in sectarian violence.

27 Die Near Milan When Roof Falls

MILAN (AP) — The roof of a home for the elderly in nearby Mottola Visconti collapsed Thursday on a crowded dining room during breakfast, killing at least 27 people and injuring 7, officials reported.

Investigators believe that leaking gas exploded and rocked the nine-year-old building. The last body pulled out of the rubble was that of the home's cook, the news agency ANSA reported, adding that all others had been accounted for.

Navy Upholds Gay Man's Dismissal

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A navy board upheld the "don't tell" feature of President Bill Clinton's policy on homosexuals in the military Thursday, recommending the discharge of a lieutenant for saying on national television that he was a homosexual.

The board of inquiry recommended that the navy discharge Lieutenant Tracy Thorne for making the statement on ABC's "Nightline" in 1992 and in other news interviews. Lieutenant Thorne challenged the "don't tell" part of Mr. Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" policy. He contended he could be discharged only for homosexual conduct and said his statement that he was a homosexual did not mean he engaged in such conduct.

The new policy prohibits the discharge of military people only for being homosexual but requires they be discharged for homosexual conduct. This includes even simply saying they are homosexual unless they can show they do not commit homosexual acts.

South African Militias Agree to Truce

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Warring militias in a black township near here agreed to stop fighting Thursday, hours after the military announced more soldiers would patrol the area.

A Methodist pastor, Myron Dandala, negotiated the truce in the Tokozwa township between neighborhood militias formed by the African National Congress and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

Despite a nationwide decrease in violence since the first all-race election in April, fighting between the rival groups has continued in Tokozwa and neighboring Kaitleng. More than 20 people died in the townships last week. Major Christo Visser said Thursday that army patrols of the townships would be bolstered.

Correction

Due to an editing error, an article in Thursday's editions misidentified Sudarat S. Sissang, a Thai social worker who heads a group called End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism, as a man.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Foreign Lines to Build JFK Terminal

NEW YORK (NYT) — Four foreign airlines will build the first entirely new terminal at John F. Kennedy International Airport in more than two decades, under an agreement intended to bolster Kennedy's position as the nation's leading airport for international flights.

The new terminal will occupy the site of the Eastern Air Lines terminal that has been unused since that carrier folded in 1990. A consortium of four airlines — Air France, Lufthansa, Japan Air Lines and Korean Air — will build and pay for the structure. Construction on the terminal is expected to start next year, and it is scheduled to open in 1998.

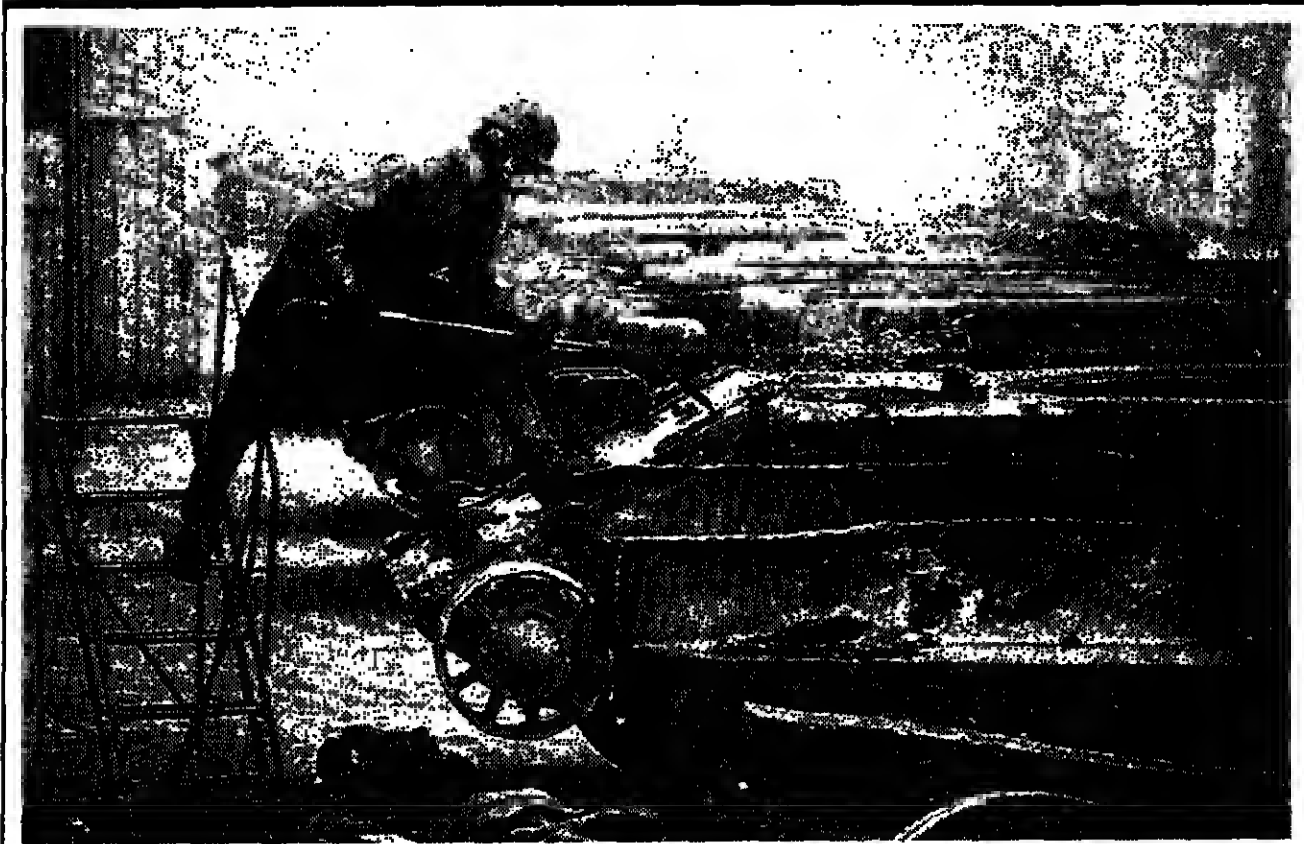
With an annual passenger capacity of about 2.5 million, the new terminal could help stem the flow of overseas flights to other airports that have increasingly siphoned international traffic from Kennedy, which once dominated the field.

Long delays at Athens airport will persist because of a big seasonal increase in flights, the Greek transport minister, Theodoros Pangalos, said Thursday.

A Palestinian airline is to start up in mid-August with an inaugural flight linking the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho with Cairo, a Palestinian official announced Thursday. The airline will start with helicopters and then switch to jets.

Aeroflot says it has received approval from the Transport Ministry to operate flights between Vladivostok and Toyama, 260 kilometers (160 miles) southwest of Tokyo.

China's first light rail system will go to construction by the end of this year, the Xinhua press agency said Thursday. The system will run 34 kilometers (21 miles), from the Asian Games Village on the northeast outskirts of the capital to the Ming dynasty tombs, a major tourism spot.



PLOWSHARES ANYONE? — A worker using a torch to cut up an East German tank in a Charlotenhof junkyard. Under treaty terms, Germany has been destroying hundreds of the Warsaw Pact tanks it inherited.

Bosnia Debates Draft-Dodger Amnesty

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In two years of civil war, more than a million Bosnians have fled the country, many of them inmates released from Serbian concentration camps or escaping threats to their lives. But some have been young men who have fled to avoid being drafted into the Bosnian Army.

Now the new Muslim-Croat coalition that dominates Bosnia's government is preparing a law that would, despite the grumbling of its military, pardon draft evaders in an effort to lure home thousands of skilled refugees to rebuild the country.

"We face a dilemma," said Sead Hodzic, secretary to the Justice Ministry. "These people shirked their patriotic duty to defend Bosnia and Herzegovina when the Serbs launched their

war of aggression. But many draft dodgers now have refugee status abroad, and the government's goal is to bring back the refugees and incorporate them into normal life as soon as possible."

Officials said they could not estimate the number of able-bodied men who had fled to avoid mobilization. Some draft-age men, like inmates released from Serbian concentration camps, left the country in life-or-death situations and cannot be considered draft dodgers. Others fled before the Bosnian government ordered mandatory mobilization.

"The return of skilled workers and specialists will help create the conditions for a massive return of refugees," said the Bosnian government's minister for refugees, Muharem Cero. "These skilled people will bear the burden of the reconstruction effort."

He added that the government expected many skilled people and professionals to return home because they had failed to find jobs for which they were qualified in the countries where they fled.

Mr. Hodzic emphasized that the government had just begun drawing up the amnesty law, but said it was clear that it would neither pardon suspected war criminals nor relieve returning people, including Serbs, of their obligations to the Bosnian state, which could include mobilization or mandatory labor.

Loyalty to this country has been at the heart of the Bosnian war since nationalist Serbs backed by the Yugoslav Army started the conflict in April 1992 in a bid to carve away

territory for a so-called Greater Serbia.

Militarily unprepared to withstand the Serbian military onslaught, Bosnian leaders scraped together an army from local crime gangs, Muslim officers who had deserted the pro-Serbian Yugoslav Army and men desperate to defend their homes.

But as the Serbs grabbed land and Bosnian losses piled up, thousands of able-bodied men fled or went into hiding. They included many offspring of ethnically mixed marriages uncertain of what they were being summoned to defend and many Serbs and Croats fearful of being labeled traitors to their respective ethnic groups.

The Bosnian government began drafting men in June 1992.

UN Says Bosnians Fight Croat Serbs

ZAGREB — Troops of the mostly Muslim Bosnian government army crossed into Croatia and battled rebel Krajina Serbs on Thursday before withdrawing, a UN spokesman said.

The brief incursion occurred a month after Krajina Serbs started firing long-range artillery across the frontier at Bosnian government forces fighting pro-Serb separatist Muslims inside Bihać Province.

It was the first reported strike inside Serb-held Croatia by what appeared to be Bosnian Army 5th Corps soldiers, a move that could escalate fighting around Bihać into a cross-border conflict for the first time.

But the induction system was so inefficient that by mid-1993 press gangs loyal to Muslim militia leaders were rounding up men from Sarajevo streets.

Word that the mostly Muslim government is considering pardoning draft dodgers has stirred anger among men and women who lost family members and face penalty as a result of the war. The bitterness is all the deeper because war veterans in this part of the world have traditionally received preferential treatment in the allotment of jobs, apartments and business licenses.

"These people coming back will have an advantage over us," said a 35-year-old Bosnian soldier who has spent the war on the front. "They'll have money. They'll be able to bribe someone with 10,000 German marks for a certificate saying they were on the front line with us."

He also expressed anger at some of those who stayed behind. "The profiteers and the men who spent the whole war hunkered down in their basements are living better than anyone here now," he said. "I haven't got the money to buy bread, much less the chocolate they're selling."

A 73-year-old veteran, Suleiman Gajula, echoed the widespread jealousy toward people who have trickled back to Sarajevo in the last three months and opened stores selling goods at prices beyond the reach of ordinary residents.

"They should bring these people back to fight, not to open stores and make money," Mr. Gajula said. "We don't need their money. The Arab countries and America will give us enough money."

UN Unit in Baghdad Cites Major Stride

Monitoring System Nearly in Place

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — The sophisticated communications gear that filled a 17th-floor room at the Sheraton Ishtar Hotel in Baghdad will soon be gone, signaling a new stage of work for United Nations weapons inspectors who first came to Iraq three years ago.

The transfer of this equipment out of the inspectors' makeshift operations room at the hotel into a new "monitoring and verification" facility that is nearing completion will also herald a major step toward a possible lifting of the UN ban on oil sales by Iraq.

The UN Special Commission on Iraq was set up after the 1991 Gulf War with two major tasks: to identify and destroy Iraq's biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, and to install a comprehensive monitoring system to ensure that work on those banned weapons programs is not restarted.

Rolf Ekus, chairman of the special commission, said his first task was practically finished. All known banned weapons had been destroyed, he said, and there remain only some "verification" problems with parts of Iraq's past weapons programs. Iraq has not produced certain documents that could resolve these problems, saying the papers were destroyed, Mr. Ekus said.

The second task — installation of the monitoring system — is also near completion. "Things are going very quickly on this project," Mr. Ekus said. "We hope to conclude putting the system in place and have it provisionally operational by September."

The most stringent and intrusive industrial oversight regime ever imposed on a country by the United Nations will involve unannounced visits by inspectors, remote cameras at research facilities and heavy industrial sites, aerial surveillance and sensors.

The monitoring of about 150 sites will be overseen from the permanent facility under construction here, where a 300-foot (90-meter) tower to receive radio signals from remote cameras has been erected.

The regime, which will also require exporters to inform the United Nations of a long list of items sold to Iraq, is meant to go on for years, Mr. Ekus said.

"If there is no loose end with the past program, then I've told the Security Council that we need some time to see the system working," he said. His remark suggests that the remaining verification problems on Iraq's past weapons programs may have to be resolved before Mr. Ekus gives formal notice to the Security Council that the international monitoring system is ready to begin operation.

Although Mr. Ekus has recommended a probationary period to test Iraqi cooperation with the monitoring system before the oil embargo is lifted, the Security Council must decide if this is necessary and how long the period should last, he said.

The other requirement that most countries say Iraq must fulfill before the ban on oil sales is removed is an unambiguous, highly public repudiation by Baghdad of its claim to Kuwait's territory and an explicit acceptance of UN-demarcated borders between the two countries.

Several onetime allies of Iraq, including Russia and France, have provided Baghdad to jump this hurdle sooner rather than later, arguing that this would strengthen the country's argument for an easing of sanctions.

"International sanctions against Iraq cannot go on forever," a Russian Foreign Ministry official was quoted as saying by the Interfax news service last month. "Sooner or later they must be abolished. It would be best to do this in a civilized manner."

"If Iraq officially declared respect for the sovereignty of Kuwait and recognized the demarcated border, the question of abolishing sanctions would take on a practical character," the official added.

Such efforts have been to no avail. Although Iraq's rubber-stamp Parliament officially annulled its 1990 annexation of Kuwait in 1991, the state-run press here still occasionally refers to Kuwait as part of Iraq and to its leadership as "dwarfs" or "rulers imposed on Kuwait."

The United States has said that it will not agree to a relaxation of sanctions until additional conditions are fulfilled by Iraq, including a satisfactory Iraqi accounting for missing Kuwaitis and a halt to repression of Iraqi Kurds and Shiite Muslims.

Neither of those demands, however, is explicitly linked to a lifting of the ban on Iraqi oil sales in a strict reading of the relevant UN resolution, which is how the Iraqis read it.

Britain Will Not Pursue Charge of War Crimes

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government will not prosecute soldiers on charges of war crimes during the 1982 Falklands conflict, the Crown Prosecution Service said Thursday, citing insufficient evidence.

A book by a former corporal, Vince Bramley, "Excursion to Hell," alleged that members of a parachute regiment had committed crimes, including the murder of four captured Argentine soldiers.

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Colombia/CC*	980-16-0001	(Limited availability in eastern Germany)	1-800-624-8721	Luxembourg	0800-0112	Puerto Rico/CC	00-42-00012	Vietnam/CC*	172-1022
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THE AMERICAS / THE ARISTIDE QUESTION

Haiti Isn't Vital to U.S., Nunn Warns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The head of the Senate Armed Services Committee cautioned Thursday against a U.S. invasion of Haiti, saying the Caribbean nation was not a "vital" American interest.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, urged the Clinton administration to think through any invasion "very carefully."

"When we think of Haiti, we should also think of other spots in the world where we have potential problems," he said in a broadcast interview. He said North Korea is "a vital interest that has to be our first top priority."

Bosnia is also important,

and Haiti is important, but neither Bosnia nor Haiti are vital."

Mr. Nunn also said that the ousted president of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, should meet certain U.S. conditions as the price for any attempt to restore him through an invasion.

If the purpose of an invasion is to restore Father Aristide and promote democracy, the United States must have "not only an exit strategy, but most importantly an entrance strategy," Mr. Nunn said.

"We need to, I think, lay down some conditions to President Aristide as to what he would do if he is restored, including human rights, including guaranteed elections, including

a professionalization of the police and security forces and including pledges not to take retribution except within the legal means," he said.

Mr. Nunn said matters would be different if a U.S. invasion were to protect the lives of the estimated 3,500 Americans still in Haiti. "Right now, they're not under threat. If they come under threat, we have to be prepared to move very rapidly."

President Bill Clinton's special advisor on Haiti, William H. Gray 3d, said Wednesday night that no U.S.-led invasion of Haiti was imminent, but that military intervention remained an option.

U.S. Marines staged a mock evacuation on the Bahamian island of Great Inagua on Wednesday, practicing the kind of operation they would carry out if ordered to rescue Americans and others in Haiti.

Military officials described the two-day event as a routine training mission and said they had not intended to publicize it. But other administration officials called attention to the action, apparently as part of Washington's effort to unnerve Haiti's military leaders and pressure them into leaving.

The military remained defiant. The army commander in chief, Lieutenant General

Raoul Cédras, said he would step down only if the international community recognized as president the civilian judge installed by the military in May.

Otherwise, General Cédras said in an interview with The Associated Press, he would stay in power "no matter what the consequences" until his term as army chief expired Jan. 31. General Cédras led the military coup that deposed Father Aristide in 1991.

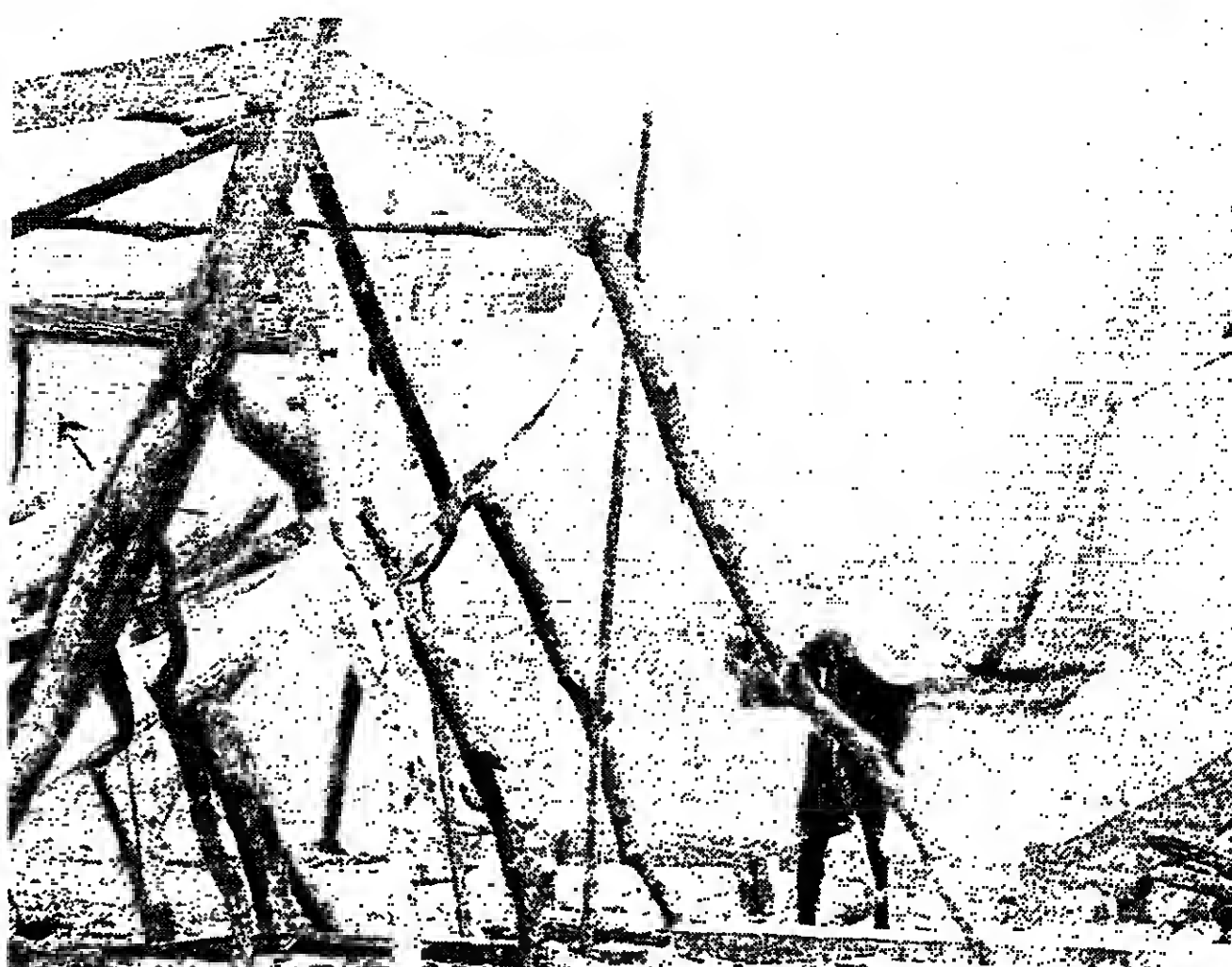
In an earlier interview with ABC News that was broadcast Wednesday, General Cédras described his leadership as a "safety valve," and said that Haiti would explode if he were to step down.

The Haitian government earlier this week ordered the expulsion of a team of 92 human rights monitors from the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

The observers arrived in Guadeloupe after leaving the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, late Wednesday.

At the Port-au-Prince airport, the U.S. ambassador, William Swing, praised the team, which monitored human rights abuses. "Their absence is going to be palpable to the human rights scene and we hope to have them back," he said.

(AP, Reuters, WP, AFP)



A boat builder at work at a village west of Port-au-Prince. Thousands of people have tried to flee Haiti by sea.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Pro-Abortion Democrats Show Resolve

WASHINGTON — Escalating a long-simmering struggle, more than a fourth of the Democrats in the House have served notice on their leadership of their commitment to covering abortion services in a national health plan.

Their signal came in a letter to Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington and the speaker of the House. It was signed by about 70 Democrats and it strongly suggested that their support for a health care bill would depend on whether it covers abortion.

The letter was a clear attempt to signal that the abortion rights camp, which includes much of the party's liberal base, will not be taken for granted in the struggle over health care legislation.

The letter's release was timed to coincide with a news conference by the nation's Roman Catholic bishops, at which they formally reiterated their intention to fight the inclusion of abortion in the basic benefit package guaranteed in any health care law. (NYT)

Court Rebuffs California on Welfare Cuts

SACRAMENTO, California — In a decision that could have repercussions across the nation, a federal appeals court Wednesday invalidated millions of dollars in California welfare cuts, saying government officials had failed to consider the hardship they would impose on poor families.

The 2-1 ruling by a panel of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco said the Bush administration violated federal law in 1992 when it approved the cuts without investigating the potential impact on the 2.7 million Californians who receive welfare payments.

Writing for the majority, Judge Alfred Goodwin said there was clear evidence the benefit reductions would put many segments of the welfare population at "increased risk of homelessness, inadequate nutrition, and a variety of emotional and physical problems."

The ruling applied specifically to a 1.3 percent reduction in Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefits that was imposed Dec. 1, 1992. But lawyers on both sides of the issue said it could also nullify a further 2.7 percent reduction approved last year and a 2.3 percent cut scheduled to go into effect in September.

The three-judge panel did not specifically order that benefits be raised, but advocates for the poor said they believed that restoration of benefits would be the ultimate result, if the ruling survives further challenges.

"I think some policymakers have felt there are no limits when they want to balance the budget by reducing living standards of poor families," said Casey McKee, an attorney for the Western Center on Law and Poverty, which sued the state and federal government on behalf of welfare recipients. "I think this decision will set a much stricter standard for that."

Mr. McKee said the ruling could revolutionize the way waivers of federal law are approved. If the ruling is upheld, he said, it would also force courts in other states to nullify welfare cuts. (LAT)

Group Targets Religious Conservatives

WASHINGTON — A broad coalition of mainline religious leaders plans to announce the establishment of a lobbying group intended to counter the Christian Coalition, the leading organization of religious conservatives.

Organizers of the group, the Interfaith Alliance, said there had been few people from religious organizations speaking out against the religious right, leaving most of the attacks to come from the Democratic Party.

They said they hoped that people from theological backgrounds would appear more credible than politicians. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Surgeon-General Joycelyn Elders in a recent speech in which she attacked the "anti-Christian religious right" for opposing education in such areas as sex and AIDS: "We've got to be strong to take on those people who are selling our children out in the name of religion." (LAT)

Former Aide Discloses \$400,000 in Loans to Governor Clinton

By Susan Schmidt and Charles R. Babcock

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton took out about \$400,000 in personal loans from one small Arkansas bank when he was governor of Arkansas, the banker, a former Clinton aide, has disclosed. The money was used for his political campaigns and to promote a state education initiative, and at least part of the debt was repaid with donations from corporations.

W. Maurice Smith, Mr. Clinton's top gubernatorial aide until 1985, said in an interview that Mr. Clinton took out between a half-dozen and a dozen unsecured loans between 1983 and 1988 from his Bank of Cherry Valley. He estimated that about \$300,000 of the money went to campaigns, though Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial campaign

records show only one \$50,000 loan to the candidate during those years.

Mr. Smith said the money was in no way a personal or political slush fund for Mr. Clinton.

"I guarantee if he'd had one I'd have known about it," he said.

It was previously known that Mr. Clinton had raised private money to fund advertising for legislative programs, but not all the donors were identified publicly. It was not known that some of the money was used to repay Mr. Clinton's personal loans. The White House was unable to fully explain the loans.

Betsy Wright, a former Clinton aide who oversaw the raising and spending of the funds, said in an interview Wednesday from the White House that she had turned over her records to Robert B. Fiske, the special counsel investigating Mr. Clinton's finances in the Whitewater land deal.

Mr. Fiske is investigating whether taxpayer-insured funds from Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan were diverted to pay off the \$50,000 campaign loan from Cherry Valley in 1984.

Madison was owned by James B. McDougal, the Clintons' business partner in the Whitewater land venture, which itself had borrowed from Mr. Smith's bank. Ms. Wright said her records were incomplete so she could not elaborate on how much of the Cherry Valley loans were used to promote legislative initiatives and how much were used for the governor's re-election campaigns.

Though Mr. Clinton borrowed the money from the bank in his name personally, she said, he never saw the money and "not one penny ever went for the Clintons' personal use."

Ms. Wright, now a Washington lobbyist, said she would not make public

copies of the documents showing the identity of the donors who paid off the loans or how the money was spent.

"They are in my custody and I will not release them until Mr. Fiske has completed his task," she said.

John Podesta, a White House aide, said: "Clinton went out and raised money from the business community to put ads on the media. It was a well-known part of his efforts to move the state forward."

Two lists of contributors who donated a total of \$120,000 to legislative initiatives in 1988 and 1989 were made public at the time.

Mr. Smith said he knew of only one legislative initiative funded by his bank. He lent Mr. Clinton \$100,000 in 1983 to push for education reform in a special session of the legislature. Arkansas corporations, including Tyson

Foods, Worthen Bank, Wal-Mart Stores and TCBY made contributions to an education reform fund that paid off the loan, he said.

"It was my idea," Mr. Smith said of the first loan. "We needed the money right quick to promote this education program. I knew I could get my board to O.K. it."

Mr. Smith said his bank also made a series of loans for Clinton's campaigns, none for more than \$100,000. All were repaid, he added.

Mr. Smith, who also served as Mr. Clinton's finance chairman, said he did not believe any of the donations that went toward repaying the campaign loans exceeded the \$1,500 campaign limit. Some of the donations to promote Mr. Clinton's legislation were higher, including one for \$25,000 from a TCBY executive.

Cigarettes Under Fire: A Plan to Kick the Kick

By John Schwartz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two prominent tobacco researchers have proposed a system for gradually reducing the amount of nicotine in cigarettes to render them nonaddictive.

According to the plan published in Thursday's issue of The New England Journal of Medicine, the Food and Drug Administration — which is considering the regulation of cigarettes as drugs — would require manufacturers to reduce the amount of nicotine in cigarettes over "perhaps 10 or 15 years" to a target dose of 0.17 milligrams per cigarette. That is about one-sixth the nicotine of the average of today's cigarettes.

The researchers, Neal L. Benowitz of the University of California at San Francisco and Jack E. Henningfield of the National Institute on Drug Abuse,

based their proposal in part on the people they called "chippers," the 10 percent of smokers who consume fewer than five cigarettes a day and generally do not appear to be addicted.

The researchers calculated the average amount of nicotine in these nonaddicted smokers' bodies and then determined how much nicotine could be allowed in a cigarette to maintain similar levels among those who smoke 30 cigarettes per day.

Although smokers might try to compensate for the loss of nicotine by smoking more, Mr. Henningfield said, sufficient reduction of nicotine in cigarettes would require smokers to consume 30 or more cigarettes to get the same amount of nicotine found in three or four today — more effort than most smokers would be willing to make.

The vast majority of smokers begin in their teens, and two-thirds of smokers say that they would like to quit. The low-nicotine cigarettes would keep young experimenters from getting hooked, Mr. Henningfield said. He added that those smokers could decide later whether to continue smoking based on taste, not on addiction.

The Food and Drug Administration announced in February that it was considering tobacco regulation, and Commissioner David A. Kessler has said that regulation might take the form of a gradual lessening of nicotine levels.

Walker Merryman, a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, called the article "an open piece rather than a study" that was "attempting to establish a framework for FDA-designed cigarettes."

Did Simpson Intend to Flee?

\$10,000 and Passport Allegedly Found in Car Police Pursued

By Jim Newton

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The police have recovered nearly \$10,000 and a passport from the vehicle in which O. J. Simpson was a passenger during a nationally televised freeway pursuit on June 17, sources close to the investigation said.

The passport and the cash could undermine the former football star's contention — outlined in a letter read shortly after he disappeared — that he was distraught and planning to kill himself when he failed to surrender as promised to authorities. The passport and the money could suggest that his real motive was to flee, observers said.

Law enforcement sources refused to say if they had information about when Mr. Simpson withdrew the money, which could be significant in attempting to assess his motives.

Mr. Simpson's motive is important, they said, because evidence of flight to avoid prosecution can be introduced in a criminal trial to suggest that a defendant had "consciousness of guilt." It thus could be used to bolster the prosecution's contention that Mr. Simpson killed his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman, on June 12.

"If this evidence exists, it's very powerful for the prosecution because you don't take a passport to a suicide, and \$10,000 is a lot of walking-around cash," said John Wiley, a University of California law professor and former federal prosecutor.

Mr. Wiley, who cautioned that he was not privy to evidence of the cash or passport, noted that a set of jury instructions deals with destroying evidence, intimidating witnesses and fleeing. If deemed appropriate, these can be read to the jury by the trial judge.

Although such instructions allow jurors to infer guilt from a defendant's actions, they are not required to draw those inferences. They are only permitted to do so if they feel that the inferences are appropriate. Still, the instruction can weigh heavily against defendants, Mr. Wiley said.

The latest disclosures also could figure in whether prosecutors decide to bring criminal charges against Al Cowling, Mr. Simpson's longtime friend and former teammate, and the person behind the wheel during the nationally televised police pursuit.

When it was over, the police booked Mr. Cowling on suspicion of aiding a felony fugitive. He is free on \$250,000 bail.

Franklin First for Greenback Face-Lift

By Bill McAllister

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Terrorists and high-tech office copying machines are forcing Uncle Sam to change the greenback.

Treasury officials have announced the most dramatic changes to the nation's currency since 1929. Overseas counterfeiting, linked by some lawmakers to terrorist gangs, and a new generation of sophisticated color copying machines have made America's paper money too easy to duplicate, the officials said.

The \$100 bill will be the first to get a makeover, and will indicate changes to come in other denominations. Benjamin Franklin, whose face appears on the \$100, will get a bigger portrait and be moved a bit off center. The paper will be embedded with tiny iridescent dots and new inks will change color as the light shifts.

To complete the three-dimensional effect, there will be a pattern of wavy lines that look normal to the human eye but

appear blurry when reproduced on a copying machine.

The Clinton administration pledged to begin making the changes as early as 1996. Some members of Congress have pleaded for the changes for years, saying terrorist organizations backed by Syria and Iran have flooded currency markets with upwards of \$1 billion in fake Franklins.

Final designs for the new \$100 bills will not be unveiled until next year and it will probably be the following year before they go into circulation, Frank N. Newman, undersecretary of the Treasury, told the House Banking Committee.

Changes to other bills, including the \$1, will come later and most likely will not be as extensive.

Treasury officials promised not to change any of the subjects on the nation's currency. Washington will remain on the dollar, Lincoln on the \$5, Hamilton on the \$10 and Jackson on the \$20. New security threads will be placed in

the bills and they will be printed on paper carrying a translucent watermark image of the same individual in the portrait.

Officials repeatedly pledged not to "recall, devalue or demonetize" any bills in private hands.

Robert J. Leaver, a former director of the bureau of engraving, said that changes would boost the cost of printing by about 1 cent, to 4.8 cents a bill, making it "the most expensive currency in the world."

Many other Western nations have begun to change their paper money regularly to foil counterfeiters.

"Because the technology available for counterfeiting is evolving, no longer will U.S. currency be as static in design as it has been," Mr. Newman said.

The last major change was in 1929, when the greenback was shrunk by 25 percent and the portraits and monuments on all denominations were standardized.

Breyer's Vision for High Court? Pragmatic

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — From his 13 years on a federal appeals court, it is apparent that Stephen G. Breyer is a judge of moderate leanings, a self-described pragmatist interested more in solutions than in theories.

Judge Breyer has said nothing to dislodge that image in testimony during his Supreme Court confirmation hearing, which continued into a third day Thursday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

What the hearing accomplished, through the nominee's responses to the friendly, open-ended questions of admiring

senators, is to construct a portrait of what it means to be a judicial pragmatist.

It is a label open to easy caricature as an ad hoc, small-bore, Mr. Fix-it of the law — the passionate technocrat, as Breyer has himself been caricatured at times.

But he has made clear during the hearing that his form of pragmatism encompasses not only a case-by-case approach to solving particular legal problems but also a coherent vision of constitutional and statutory interpretation, about which he has spoken with considerable eloquence and even passion.

At the heart of his approach is a view of the constitution as a

"practical document" to be understood not solely in light of its history but in terms of "what life is like at the present," as the judge explained Wednesday.

Discussing how to interpret the constitutional concept of liberty, he said, "One tries to use a bit of understanding as to what a holding one way or the other will mean for the future." "Law is not theoretical," he added. "Beware of fixed rules." He was alluding to rules that look appealing on the surface but can be a trap.

The dimensions of Judge Breyer's philosophy are important, given the nature of the court he is about to join.

The Supreme Court often appears miscast as the theater of a conventional liberal-versus-conservative drama. With the retirement of Justice Harry A. Blackmun, whom Judge Breyer has been named to succeed, there is no old-fashioned liberal remaining.

Rather, the fault line that often seems to matter most on the court is the line that separates the formalists who are drawn to rules and categories, exemplified by Justice Antonin Scalia, from justices like John Paul Stevens who consider themselves

free — or even bound — to consider the practical effect of their rulings.

Some of the major debates on the court are conducted along this fault line. Judge Breyer and Justice Scalia, friendly sparring partners in many a legal forum who have agreed to disagree on the question, have conducted several public debates on one of the most disputed subjects: how to interpret statutes.

Justice Scalia, whose scorn for Congress is evident, believes in holding Congress to the language it enacts into law, without recourse to context or legislative history that could shed light on the meaning of obtuse or inconsistent provisions.

By contrast, Judge Breyer, who as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee drafted statutes before he assumed the job of interpreting them, believes strongly in using any materials at hand to try to figure out what Congress wanted to achieve, and to interpret the law in a way that harmonizes with its underlying purpose.

"I do think that laws are supposed to, when fitted together, work according to their purposes," he said.

Away From Politics

• A federal judge has sentenced the captain and seven crew members of the Golden Venture, a freighter that tried to smuggle Chinese into the United States, to prison terms ranging from three years to four and a half. Ten Chinese drowned trying to swim ashore.

• A German tourist died when he fell into a crevasse while hiking at the Athabasca Glacier in Jasper National Park in western Canada. The victim, Rainer Bergner, was hiking with his wife and six friends, officials said.

• A federal judge in Manhattan sentenced the fifth and last defendant in the World Trade Center bombing to 20 months in prison after a guilty plea to a minor charge of lying to immigration officials. The defendant, Bilal Alkhatib, was initially charged in the bombing conspiracy.

• An Arizona wildfire that has burned across a

13-square-mile (34-square-kilometer) area has jumped a fire line, spreading into a national park after crews thought they might have it under control. The fire is one of dozens in five Western states.

• Four men lying on railroad tracks in northern Virginia amid beer cans and drug paraphernalia were killed by a freight train rolling through Manassas in a fog.

• A foundation created by the late Mary Flagler Cary, a New York woman who loved trees, has given \$15 million to the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx. The money is to support research and help young scientists.

• President Bill Clinton has announced more than \$60 million in federal disaster assistance for parts of southwest Georgia, Alabama and Florida, areas hit hard by recent flooding.

AP, NYT, Reuters, WP

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Murder Is Murder

The Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasrin is in hiding, on the run from would-be assassins. And the government of her country, rather than protecting her safety, has brought criminal charges of blasphemy against her and publicly implied that Islamic militants are justified in seeking her death.

In an extraordinary letter in *The Washington Post* on Tuesday, the Bangladeshi ambassador to the United States, Humayun Kabir, suggested that the actions against Ms. Nasrin were in accordance with "secular" blasphemy laws and that "democratic government has an obligation to respond to popular anguish and resentment" by seeking to punish offensive speech. He adds that "voices are being raised" for making blasphemy punishable by death, as "in other countries capital punishment is provided by law for other serious offenses against society."

Both the charges and the death threats, including a \$10,000 reward offered for her head by radical clerics, stem from the accusation that Ms. Nasrin, a 32-year-old feminist writer and doctor, made comments offensive to Islam in an interview with a newspaper in India.

Ms. Nasrin has denied she made the comment attributed to her that the Koran, the Muslim holy book, should be "thoroughly revised." She has, however, criticized aspects of Islamic law and in particular its treatment of women. That appears to have made her a target and a

symbol for religious extremists, although those knowledgeable about Bangladesh say that other such criticism of Islam has gone relatively unnoticed there in the recent past.

Ms. Nasrin is not just a female Salman Rushdie but one of a growing list of writers and other figures targeted by extremist Islamic forces for death because they dare to make comments viewed as "secularist." Nor are the threats empty; the list of those killed for unacceptable writings is lengthening, too. It includes Farag Foda, the Egyptian journalist assassinated in 1992 for a newspaper column critical of fundamentalists; a dozen or so Algerian intellectuals killed in the last year; and several more who died in a fire at a conference in Sivas, Turkey, set by Islamist mobs seeking the death of the poet Aziz Nesin, who survived the blaze.

It is worth noting that these terror campaigns are unfolding not in countries that have installed conservative Islamic regimes but in countries where conservative Islamic forces are struggling either politically or militarily with more moderate and secular governments. Bangladesh, with its female prime minister, has generally been viewed as having such a moderate government, which may explain the ambassador's attempt to characterize the persecution of a writer as "secular." It won't wash. Murder is murder.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

France Helps in Rwanda

Grant France this much credit for its risky armed intervention into the genocidal civil war in Rwanda. Some 2,500 French troops moved into Rwanda, saved lives and created a safe area in the southwest, and are now poised to withdraw. This decisiveness contrasts with the inability of Washington and the United Nations to speed promised armored personnel carriers to Africa for use by 500 Ghanaian peacekeepers scheduled to replace the French soldiers.

The United Nations is being billed \$10 million for these rented vehicles, which arrived after weeks of paperwork delay only to face fresh delays for lack of trained Ghanaian drivers. The world body should try to fix this.

To be sure, France's lightning response hardly allows the suspicion that President François Mitterrand is trying to save his friends and France's former clients in a Hutu-led regime which is being routed by rebels led by minority Tutsis. Now that the capital, Kigali, has fallen to insurgents, the safe area may serve as a sanctuary for what is left of a regime blamed for slaughtering hundreds of thousands since April 7, the day after Rwanda's president was killed in a mysterious air crash.

Still, thousands of civilian lives were saved by the French intervention. Only France was able and willing to act. The French appear to be honoring their promise to withdraw in two months as an all-African peacekeeping force takes over. And on Monday, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur came to the United Nations and vowed to punish genocidal killers and to provide the United Nations with evidence of war crimes; if

France delivers, Mr. Balladur can indeed call the mission a success.

Meantime, it is apparent that identity cards originally issued by Belgian colonial administrators decades ago have become the equivalent of the Star of David in Hitler's Reich. As Raymond Bonner has reported in *The New York Times*, there is no certain physical distinction between Hutus and Tutsis, who speak the same language and have extensively intermarried. The identity cards can be a death certificate when militia members pull passengers from cars and buses. Abolishing these cards seems an essential preliminary to ending genocidal killings fomented by vicious radio broadcasts.

Rwanda's torment underscores the difficulty of stopping savage conflicts within national frontiers. Lightly armed peacekeepers cannot enforce truces if belligerents decide otherwise. Yet surely the world can find more ways to make plain its disgust.

In the case of Rwanda, it is a scandal that a diplomatic representative of a phantom regime credibly accused of mass murder sits on the Security Council as an African delegate. Moreover, in accord with automatic rotation, the Rwandan is due to be the council's president when the General Assembly convenes in September. The simple solution would be for the envoy in question to skip his turn in order to preclude so cruel a farce. Should he refuse, the Clinton administration could partly atone for its bungling over those armored carriers by getting the Security Council to waive its rotation rules.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Avalanche of Subsidies

If the U.S. Congress fails to pass the new worldwide trade agreement, it will find itself tugged irresistibly toward piecemeal protectionism. Broad legislation asserts broad national interests. In its absence, specific grievances turn into political causes at great cost to consumers and the country. One good example is the current quarrel with Canada over its exports of wheat into the United States.

The trouble begins in Europe, which subsidizes its agriculture enormously and dumps the resulting surpluses in foreign markets. To match the European competition, the United States also subsidizes its exports. Those subsidies, together with a poor crop last year because of the floods, have created a shortage of some types of wheat in the United States. The shortage is being filled by Canadian wheat, which, American farmers vehemently argue, is being unfairly subsidized by the Canadian government.

A dispassionate economist would say that all of these governments are wasting a lot of money on competing subsidies and that these disputes are being generated by the difference in these farm price support systems. One spokesman for American farmers, Senator Kent Conrad, a North Dakota Democrat, would like to try to harmonize the American and Canadian price support systems to form an alliance against the Europeans. But in the

meantime, he and others in Congress are pressing Bill Clinton to take action.

Last fall the president asked the International Trade Commission, a U.S. government agency, to look into the wheat case. A few days ago its six commissioners announced that, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, they agreed that Canadian wheat imports are having at least a small impact on farm programs in the United States. Legally, that permits the president to impose quotas on Canadian wheat. The effect would be to push up wheat prices and food costs—not an unimproved blessing.

The world trade agreement, produced by the recent Uruguay Round of negotiations, would do a lot to help rationalize farm trade. It would limit subsidies and ban import quotas—in most cases a huge plus for American farmers, who are generally exporters. That in itself would not settle the Canadian case. But the agreement would greatly expand an international code of law requiring similar violations to be handled similarly, as in the American court system. It would apply the same rules to imports as to exports. Without that kind of discipline, foreign trade is going to be riddled with concessions to special pleading—disruptive, inflammatory, costly to the country but hard for government to resist.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dear Taslima, It Is Not You Who Has Done Wrong

By Salman Rushdie

This is an open letter from Salman Rushdie to Taslima Nasrin, a Bangladeshi physician, newspaper columnist and author of the novel "Shame," who is under death threats from Muslim clerics and faces criminal charges from the government for allegedly criticizing the Koran. Mr. Rushdie, who has been in hiding since being sentenced to death by Iranian religious leaders in 1989, is organizing an international protest on Ms. Nasrin's behalf by other prominent writers.

I AM SURE you have become tired of being called "the female Salman Rushdie"—what a bizarre and comical creature that would be!—when all along you thought you were the female Taslima Nasrin. I am sorry my name has been hung around your neck, but please know that there are many people in many countries working to make sure that such sloganizing does not obscure your identity, the unique features of your situation and the importance of fighting to defend you and your rights against those who would cheerfully see you dead.

In reality it is our adversaries who seem to have things in common, who seem to believe in divine sanction for lynching and terrorism. So instead of turning you into a female me, the headline writers should be describing your opponents as "the Bangladeshi fanatics."

How sad it must be to believe in a God of blood! What an Islam they have made, these apostles of death, and how important it is to have the courage to dissent from it!

Great writers have agreed to lend their weight to the campaign on your behalf: Czesław Miłosz, Mario Vargas Llosa, Milan Kundera and more. When such campaigns were run on my behalf, I found them immensely cheering, and I know that they helped shape public opinion and government attitudes in many countries.

You have spoken out about the oppression of women under Islam, and what you said needed saying. In the West, there are too many eloquent apologists working to convince people of the

fiction that women are not discriminated against in Muslim countries or that, if they are, it has nothing to do with the religion. The sexual mutilation of women, according to this argument, has no basis in Islam. This may be true in theory, but in many countries where this goes on the mullahs wholeheartedly support it.

And then there are the countless crimes of violence within the home, the inequalities of legal systems that value women's evidence below that of men, the driving of women out of the workplace in all countries where Islamists have come to or even near to power.

You have spoken out about the attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh after the destruction of the Ayodhya mosque in India by Hindu extremists. Any fair-minded person would agree that a religious attack by Muslims on innocent Hindus is as bad as an attack by Hindus on innocent Muslims. Such simple fairness is the target of the bigots' rage, and it is that fairness which, in defending you, we seek to defend.

You are accused of having said that the Koran should be revised—although you have said that you were referring only to Islamic religious code. You may have seen that only last week the Turk-

ish authorities announced a project to revise these codes, so in that regard at least you are not alone.

And even if you did say that the Koran should be revised to remove its ambiguities about the rights of women, and even if every Muslim man in the world were to disagree with you, it would remain a perfectly legitimate opinion, and no society which wishes to jail or hang you for expressing it can call itself free.

Simplicity is what fundamentalists always say they are after, but in fact they are obscurantists in all things.

What is simple is to agree that if one may say "God exists" then another may also say "God does not exist"; that if one may say "I loathe this book" then another may also say "But I like it very much."

What is not at all simple is to be asked to believe that there is only one truth, one way of expressing that truth, and one punishment—death—for those who say this isn't so.

As you know, Taslima, Bengali culture—and I mean the culture of Bangladesh as well as Indian Bengal—has always prided itself on its openness, its freedom to think and argue, its lack of bigotry. It is a disgrace that your government has chosen to side with the religious extrem-

ists against their own history, their own civilization, their own values.

It is the treasure house of the intelligence, the imagination and the word that your opponents are trying to loot.

I have seen and heard reports that you are all sorts of dreadful things—a difficult woman, an advocate (horror of horrors) of free love. Let me assure you that those of us who are working on your behalf are well aware that character assassination is normal in such situations, and must be discounted.

And simplicity again has something valuable to say on this issue: Even difficult advocates of free love must be allowed to stay alive, otherwise we would be left only with those who believe that love is something for which there must be a price—perhaps a terrible price—to pay.

Taslima, I know that there must be a storm inside you now. One minute you will feel weak and helpless, another strong and defiant. Now you will feel betrayed and alone, and now you will have the sense of standing for many who are standing silently with you.

Perhaps in your darkest moments you will feel you did something wrong—that those demanding your death may have a point. This of all your goblins you must exorcise first. You have done nothing wrong. The wrong is committed by others against you.

You have done nothing wrong, and I am sure that one day soon you will be free.

The writer is author most recently of "Imaginary Homelands." He contributed this open letter to *The New York Times*.

Rwanda: The French Intervention Is Useful but Is Not Enough

By William Pfaff

PARIS—France's gamble that it could intervene usefully in Rwanda without provoking the bloody fiasco that overtook the United Nations and U.S. interventions in Somalia has succeeded.

The allied and African governments that opposed or demagogued the French undertaking owe Paris an apology. They also owe those helped by France a new effort, right now, to see that a sequel to the Rwandan tragedy does not follow in neighboring Burundi.

Despite the professionalism and knowledge of the terrain that the French have displayed, they began with a serious misapprehension that had to be corrected after forces already were committed. They believed that the murders—the International Red Cross says more than a million of them—were a reciprocal affair between majority Hutus (85 per-

cent of the population) and minority Tutsis.

They found when they arrived that the murderers were virtually all Hutus and the victims Tutsis, together with some moderate Hutus. Moreover, they found that this genocide had deliberately been instigated by the Hutu-dominated government and semi-official groups, carried out not only by the local militia chiefs but also by mayors and regional prefects and even by teachers.

Hence the French effort had to be turned into a rescue operation for Tutsis fleeing Hutus, while the Hutu population itself was in flight from the advance of the Uganda-based Tutsi rebel force, the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The front's army, in the regions it has conquered, reportedly has

conducted itself with discipline and a willingness to deal with moderate Hutus, naming a Hutu to be prime minister in the government that the front intends to set up. However, legitimately or otherwise, some question the true character of the front, largely made up of descendants of Tutsi refugees driven into exile in Uganda in the 1960s and '70s.

Its rigid discipline and somewhat mysterious leadership have evoked memories of the Khmer Rouge. Nothing that it has done since invading Rwanda has justified those fears. Quite the contrary. But the fears influenced French policy.

Many of those implicated in the Hutu-instigated massacres have taken refuge in the French-controlled zone, requiring another

field decision by the French. They now disarm militias and civilians and are keeping the Hutu military refugees under surveillance. They are also collecting evidence on the atrocities, as Prime Minister Edouard Balladur told the UN Security Council on Monday, to be turned over to a UN human rights inquiry.

Mr. Balladur urged that UN forces rapidly take over, and appealed to international aid agencies to help the French army deal with refugees and the wounded in the zone now under its control. These have held back because they saw the intervention as politically tainted.

The reason for that is the following. France has found itself, for better or for worse, the post-colonial power in French-speaking Rwanda and Burundi, both originally German colonies, awarded to Belgium after World War I. In recent years Paris supported the dominantly Hutu government in Rwanda, intervening militarily in 1990 against the Patriotic Front's first invasion from Uganda.

Why? There is a fundamental problem here that the events of recent weeks have worsened, and which risks producing a new explosion of violence in Burundi. The struggle between Hutu and Tutsi is not simply an ethnic rivalry. The spectacularly tall, cattle-raising Tutsis historically were the rulers of both countries. They are a Caucasoid people who arrived in the region four centuries ago, probably from Ethiopia, to subjugate the peasant Hutus.

Germany kept this Tutsi-dominated, feudal structure in place when it occupied the area in 1890. Belgium had second thoughts only shortly before Rwanda and Burundi gained independence, under UN pressure, in 1962. There was a Hutu uprising in Rwanda in 1959-1960, bringing them to power, while in Burundi, thanks to Tutsi domination of the military, the Tutsis continued to rule, even after independence.

The present fighting therefore must be seen as a class struggle as well as an ethnic war. And the question that must be asked is whether the Rwandan Patriotic Front, representing 14 percent of a bitterly divided and mutually murderous population, can lastingly reimpose its rule over the rest. Restoration of democracy would simply put it back out of power. This consideration partially explains France's past support for the Hutu government.

Today the provisional president of Burundi is Hutu while the army is Tutsi. Since the assassination of the presidents of both countries on April 6, which launched the massacres in Rwanda, Burundi has undergone a desperately tense but thus far peaceful succession struggle between extremists in both ethnic camps.

The fear today is that the rivalry will not stay peaceful but will end in massacres like those in Rwanda. In principle, what is necessary now is redeployed humanitarian help for the refugees, wherever they are. Next is a United Nations force to take over from the French, to make plain the disinterested nature of the international effort. Third is prosecution of those who instigated and committed genocide. Fourth is diplomatic action and, if possible, an international presence in Burundi, to deter a genocidal explosion there.

Of these four desiderata, only the first and—with delays and without grace—the second are likely to be supplied by the international community.

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Movement in the Middle East, but Jerusalem Looms

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The long voyage toward peace in the Middle East is now fully launched. There is still no guarantee of ultimate success, but the summit talks in Paris last week and new negotiations in Cairo on extending Palestinian autonomy to the whole of the West Bank mark a crucial new stage.

Both Israel's Yitzhak Rabin and the PLO's Yasser Arafat are now personally engaged to the point where neither could outlast a failure. They both know it, and it creates a firm interdependence.

They are sticking by their initial agreement to hold off tackling the most difficult issues—Jerusalem, a Palestinian state, the Jewish settlements. But, willy-nilly, these points are slipping onto the table and it is getting harder and harder to avoid them.

The next decisive step will be Palestinian elections. There has been a curious reversal of roles. Until a few weeks ago, the Israelis were pushing for a vote as soon as possible. In both its dealings with the PLO and its arguments with its domestic opposition, Mr. Rabin's government will be better off with a democratically validated interlocutor, an autonomy regime arising from the ballot box.

Mr. Arafat was holding back, insisting first on working out complex details of autonomy. Now he is pushing for an early vote, even contacting ex-President Jimmy Carter about organizing an outside election monitoring team. Given Mr. Carter's role in Israel's first peace treaty with Egypt, that is both highly appropriate and symbolic.

According to PLO sources, what spurred Mr. Arafat was first the promise that the Hamas peace process, which opposes the peace process, would not try to disrupt carrying out the Gaza-Jericho agreement. Even more important has been his reception on his first visit to Palestine since the 1967 war, too long delayed but nonetheless reassuring to him. He is not worried now about winning elections.

But the Israelis are getting more concerned about the disputed questions to be resolved before the vote can go ahead. The key ones concern Jerusalem. In their secret Oslo accord, the two sides agreed that Arab residents of Jerusalem could "participate," which the Israelis contend

means the right to vote, in their view from outside the city limits. The PLO says it also means the right to run, implying representation of parts of Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat has offered a surprising compromise on where Jerusalemites should vote, suggesting polling stations inside religious establishments, for example the Al Aqsa mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is a gimmick, but an encouraging one, shifting the emphasis from political to religious affiliation. Israel has long promised full freedom of access to holy sites and religious autonomy.

The United States is not as yet involved in the issues of how to hold elections, but it should encourage the Israelis to be forthcoming, because this will be the best way to consolidate achievements so far.

Nabil Shaath, the chief PLO negotiator, has introduced another gimmick to hold off deadlines. He calls it "rules of the game," under which each side is considered free to state what its ultimate position will be when talks move to the last stage for a permanent

settlement, without prejudicing current stands. Israel can hold to proclaiming sovereignty in all of Jerusalem as its "eternal capital," and the PLO can proclaim its future capital in Jerusalem without blocking intermediate accords.

This is useful. But it shows the importance of moving on quickly to think about innovative approaches for the city's future. The original United Nations plan to internationalize Jerusalem is obsolete and must be dropped. Both sides agree on that. And already Israeli peace supporters recognize that some way must be found to accommodate Arab emotions, Arab claims, Arab self-rule in the city. PLO peace supporters accept that the city cannot again be physically divided.

For nearly a decade, John Whitehead, an international lawyer in Paris, has argued for "two states, one capital," what he calls a "condominium solution" that would be the "best second choice for everybody." There are variations on the head-cracking theme.

Mr. Whitehead is right that the time has come to discuss them and prepare for inevitable compromise. Peace cannot be forced on still wary enemies. But the rest of the world's eager yearning for them to achieve it is an important element in reinforcing the momentum.

Mr. Rabin says he needs more time to move his people to accept the constraints that peace will bring along with real opportunity. Mr. Arafat says he needs more money to convince his people of the benefits they can expect with those constraints. There is some of both available.

The movement is progressing from words to deeds, at last.

© Flora Lewis.

They Need Help and Not Dismissal

By Lloyd Cutler

WASHINGTON—The thorough report by the independent counsel Robert Fiske on the suicide of Vincent Foster, who had been deputy White House counsel, contains a significant and disturbing paragraph that has gone largely unnoticed. It reads as follows:

"Lisa Foster recalls that during that same week [her husband] told her that his heart had been 'pounding.' Records reflect that on Friday, July 16, he went to the White House medical unit to have his blood pressure taken, which was recorded as 132/84. On the same day, Foster called his sister, Sheila, and told her he was battling depression for the first time in his life and did not know what to do about it. Sheila Anthony described Foster's voice as tight and strained. She asked him to let her contact a psychiatrist and set up an appointment for him. Foster told her that he was hesitant to see a psychiatrist because it could jeopardize his White House security clearance. Sheila Anthony said that she would discuss this concern with the psychiatrist before making any appointment."

Mr. Foster never saw a psychiatrist. Four days later he took his own life. Tragically, Mr. Foster's hesitancy was justified. Since re-

turning to the White House counsel's office, I have learned that for positions requiring security clearance, government questionnaires still ask whether a prospective employee has consulted a psychiatrist. If the answer is yes, the FBI and other security checkers insist on the subject's consent to see the psychiatrist and obtain full disclosure of his or her confessions.

As Vincent Foster surely knew, many security checkers consider that consulting a psychiatrist is a blemish that requires exhaustive investigation into the subject's mental stability and vulnerability to blackmail. I have had to decide, as Mr. Foster probably did, whether someone's admission of more than one set of psychiatric consultations was a basis for denying that person a security clearance.

Such a view might have been understandable once. But it makes little sense today, when most health plans—including the plans the government offers its employees—cover some psychiatric consultation. Surely consultation could have helped someone like Vincent Foster to be a more effective public servant. For the severely de-

pressed, education about their illness and the potential for treatment is extremely useful.

In one case, a security checker asked a prospective employee whether he and his spouse had ever consulted a marriage counselor, in order to determine whether the employee had had an extramarital affair and might be subject to blackmail.

I would have thought the government would want to improve the mental health of its employees. Psychiatric consultation usually improves mental health. In most cases, it is not an indicator of the severity of mental disorder that could endanger national security. U.S. security processes need to be more tolerant of visits to mental health professionals. They should not instill the kind of fear that made Vincent Foster hesitate to consult a psychiatrist who just might have saved his life.

Fortunately, this serious question is now under a government-wide review begun before the Fiske report was published. If it leads to a broader acceptance of the idea that an occasional series of psychiatric consultations is not a risk to national security, then Vincent Foster's death will at least have taught us a valuable lesson.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Railway Strike

NEW YORK—Eugene Debs's proposition to call the Pullman Company strike off if the men were reinstated was returned to him unopened and unanswered. The railway managers unanimously resolved to hold no communication with the men who waged war on the railways. Mr. Debs and Mr. Sovereign talk of fighting to the bitter end, of not holding themselves responsible for what follows, etc. But the unions are falling away from them. The building trades unions of Chicago, with 25,000 members, have declared their strike off.

1919: Paris Fete Victory

PARIS—We are told that the Germans do not admit they have been defeated. The military pageant of yesterday (July 14) is the living proof not only of their de-

feat, but of their permanent downfall. They may aspire to be readmitted to the community of civilized peoples as an equal; they never can hope to recover their position of preponderance. Never will the world accept the Prussian doctrine that might is right.

1944: A German Appeal

NEW YORK—[From our New York edition:] The German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, has declared in this week's issue of the German magazine "Das Reich" that Germany and her enemies alike "want peace and calm," according to a summary broadcast by the Berlin radio. The Office of War Information, in reporting the article yesterday (July 14), interpreted it as "an implicit appeal to the United States and Britain to soften their demands for unconditional surrender."

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L E I S U R E

Chasing Myths in Russia's Wild East



By Jane Harrigan

LISTVYANKA, Russia — In a village of carved wooden houses on the shore of the world's deepest lake, a man named Slava waits outside a rustic church for tourists to buy his birchbark boxes. As he carefully packs the delicate cylinders for their journey, he talks of his former life as a journalist, his blacklisting by the KGB, and his unexpected joy in his new craft.

"My spirit is inside each box," he says, "and now my spirit will fly with you all over the world."

A few years ago, Slava would have waited in vain outside St. Nicholas Church in Listvyanka, Siberia, for travelers to transport his spirit. Almost since the first Russians crossed the Ural in the 16th century, Siberia has been viewed as no man's land, cut off from the world. But today more and more Western travelers are looking to Russia's "Wild East," the five million square miles (13 million square kilometers) that make up Siberia.

On a map of this region, one blue swathe in the south-center draws the eye. This is Lake Baikal, about 400 miles (650 kilometers) long, 50 miles across at its widest point and more than a mile deep. It is home to 2,500 species of plants and animals, including 1,500 to 2,000 species found nowhere else. It's the world's deepest lake, and since much of the world's fresh water is polluted, some scientists say Baikal may hold 60 or even 80 percent of the drinkable water on the planet.

Clearly, the lake is a crucial resource that may one day become a major tourist attraction. But for now, Baikal is for people

willing to risk a little discomfort in the name of adventure. We were just such a group. Seventeen of us, ranging in age from 39 to 79, explored Lake Baikal on a 16-day trip sponsored by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests that included a five-day excursion on the lake.

After a 12-hour Aeroflot journey from Moscow (six hours in the air, six on the ground), we arrived in Irkutsk, where Siberia immediately started shattering stereotypes. With 600,000 residents, Irkutsk is only half the size of Siberia's largest cities. More surprising still, given our frozen Dr. Zhivago images, the temperature hit 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32 centigrade) on the summer afternoon we arrived.

Our guide, Grigory Voskobobchik (nicknamed Grisha), was friendly, funny, well informed and embarrassingly fluent in English. He showed us the mighty Angara, the only river that flows out of Lake Baikal;

336 rivers feed into the lake. On the Angara's banks we got our first glimpses of traditional Siberian architecture: white or pale-blue shutters against dark wooden walls with intricately carved moldings.

The Hotel Irkutsk was another surprise, clean and Scandinavian-looking. Each couple in our group had sunny rooms opening onto a private foyer that contained the modern bathroom.

The next morning we set out for Lake Baikal on the best-known 40 miles of road in Russia. Built in 1960 for a visit by President Dwight D. Eisenhower that never happened, the road is famous simply because it is smooth.

When we finally reached what the poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko called "the blue heart of Siberia," the lake looked gray and small in the misty rain. The Hotel Baikal, which had shabby rooms but wonderful views, gave us a chance to rest and regroup for our lake adventure.

Before boarding the Zaisan, a research-turned-tourist ship that would take us about 200 miles along the lake's western shore, we explored the lakeshore village of Listvyanka.

Aboard the Zaisan we found a tiny but pleasant dining room and cabins that were small but comfortable. We spent most of each day ashore, and the lake was "warm" enough for quick swims, a rare state of affairs in which the residents were reveling. Once the Zaisan left the dock at Listvyanka, experiences piled up fast. We tried the *banya*, or steam bath, then plunged into the liquid ice of the lake in the half-light of 10 P.M. At Kadilunaya, a national park outpost where limestone cliffs tower over fields of wildflowers, we slept in rustic

cabins. With no roads and no electricity, the place was intensely silent. Peschanaya Bay, one of the few resorts on Baikal, can't be reached by road either, and for accommodation it offers only narrow metal barracks without kitchens or baths. Still, the place was crowded.

At Khuzir on Olkhon Island, we were invited for tea at the home of one of the residents. Later, we caught up with the group at the local museum, then hiked out of town to windswept bluffs offering the most awe-inspiring scenery yet. For the 40th time in a week, I dredged up Siberian images of barren steppe and forced-labor camps and consigned them to my mental trash heap.

On our last full day on the lake, we awoke at dawn and arranged ourselves around the aft deck of the Zaisan, straining through binoculars for a glimpse of the creature that had summoned us to Siberia: the neper, the world's only freshwater seal. But as the hours passed we saw nothing but

seagulls. Suddenly the voice of Ben Quick, our American guide, rose urgently from the foredeck. "Get down here!" he shouted, and we took off running. In the middle of the deck lay a seal, staring up with doleful eyes as it tried to shake the rope off its right rear flipper. The moments of cultural difference had come thick and fast since we arrived in Siberia, but this one was a classic. As the Russians on the deck said proudly: "Look! We brought you a seal!"

Gradually, we realized what must have happened. Earlier that morning, two park rangers had motored up and reported that a film crew in the area hadn't seen a single seal for days. The Zaisan crew probably told the rangers that the American tourists had better see a neper, or else. So the rangers rode off and returned with one, most likely a pet.

We never did see a neper in the wild, nor did we see many of the other plants and animals for which Baikal is famous.

But the day of the seal was a discovery of a different sort. With Grisha interpreting, we spent a long evening with Ivan Ivanovich, the leathery park ranger who had never before served as tour guide. Slowly, as we talked, we began to understand the reverence with which he viewed the lake, and he began to understand the expectations that accompany the American concept of "eco-tourism."

When the Zaisan returned to Listvyanka, the wall of cultural differences had sunk—at least enough to see over. Crew members occasionally ventured a smile, though they still couldn't figure out why Americans thought seals mattered, and attempts at jokes flew in both directions. "Come again," Ivan said, as we left the boat. "Maybe next time we will bring a bear on board."

Jane Harrigan, who directs the journalism program at the University of New Hampshire, wrote this for *The New York Times*.

HEAR THIS

■ With Culture Minister Jacques Toubon campaigning to eliminate English words from the French language, one cannot refer anymore to the Elysée Palace's garden party — the president's traditional July 14 fête — as, well, *la garden party*. From now on, it has to be called *une réception en plein air*, or an open-air reception, according to a front-page cartoon in the president's newsletter. And the name of the publication? Stop the presses! It's the Elysée Reporter.

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Onna Zakari

Directed by Nobuhiko Obayashi, Japan.

Obayashi is one of the few directors of his generation to have worked on the creation of a real style. Like Robert Altman, a director he in some ways resembles, Obayashi will take on all sorts of pictures in order to discover yet new stylistic facets. Often the story is not worthy of all the stylistic invention but sometimes it is. His new picture, "A Woman's Prime," is based on a novel by Saichi Maruya and it is intelligent, dry, funny and very observant. A newspaperwoman (old-time teen idol Sayuri Yoshinaga, splendid in the role) has to

make something of herself in this man's world. This she does by fighting back and yet remaining herself.

Obayashi has surrounded her with some of Japan's best actors and a number of other famous faces from films gone by. He has animated all these performances by creating a mosaic of shortcuts that capture expressions, tropisms of thought, and then molding these into sentence-like scenes that push the film at a great clip, one sequence moving the next right off the screen. This is a technique Altman knows about too ("Nashville"), but Obayashi pushes it to extremes unknown in a commercial re-

lease. The result is exhilarating. (Donald Richie, IHT).

El Cienfuegos... solo o con los otros?

Directed by José Ganga, Spain.

This film could be the front-runner for worst Spanish movie of 1994. The script is kind of a mixture of "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "Addams Family," yet both the writing and directing manage to murder practically every natural joke that should have resulted from the formula. A young Madrid surgeon kills his lover's jealous husband in a moment of fear. Packing the body into some luggage, he flees with the unwitting

woman to his grandfather's mansion in the provinces.

There, his quaint female relatives are trying to poison grandfather with cyanide (Cienfuegos) to get his inheritance, but the old fox keeps outsmarting them, while pursuing the buxom young housemaid. The late actor Fernando Rey lends a little light to the movie as grandfather, one of his last roles in a distinguished career. Another veteran actor, José Sazatorni, does well in one brief scene as a lovable rapist cum Don Juan. But their good efforts would be noticed only by those who stayed awake during the drudgery. (Al Goodman, IHT)

Haunts, 10,000 Strong, of England

By Susan Keselenko Coll

VALE OF AYLESBURY, England — When Bill Clinton stopped at this tranquil Buckinghamshire village during his recent swing through Europe to commemorate D-Day, he had every reason to feel secure. Or so it seemed.

The staff of Hartwell House, the stately hotel chosen as the site for the president's weekly radio address and his meeting with the acting Labor leader, Margaret Beckett, had spent the week working to ensure the president's safety. The only potential, unspeakable, hitch was the ghost.

In the end, it was something of a pity that John Lee, a benevolent, eccentric astronomer who once owned the estate and was an aspiring statesman himself, chose not to greet the president. For although Lee has been dead since 1866, he is still spotted on occasion reading quietly in the hotel's library, or wandering about the grounds, forlorn, looking for his demolished observatory.

With an estimated 10,000 haunted sites, "England is alleged to be the most haunted country in the world," says Andrew Green, who has written 10 books on the subject.

Without dismissing the possibility that ghosts really do flock to England for the same sets of reasons as tourists, what makes this country so rife with believers? One theory is that England's sense of tradition, its "living history," provides rich source material for stories. Green suggests the answer lies in the country's mixed cultural heritage, resulting in a hodgepodge of religious and pagan ideas.

Whatever the explanation, the British have not only learned to live with their ghosts, but have become savvy in exploiting their marketing appeal. Small Luxury Hotels of the World, for example, has been promoting the largely aristocratic spirits who live in some of its establishments, and the British Tourist Authority is plugging



The newly reopened Ballindalloch Castle in Scotland by boasting it is home to "not one, but a whole 'clan' of ghosts."

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Given the general level of enthusiasm for the subject, it can be deduced that meetings with ghosts are not always terrible. Nor are they always tangible. According to the Guinness Encyclopedia of Ghosts and Spirits, ghosts are rarely visible; they tend to make their presence known through noises, smells, breezes and movements of objects.

Andrea Ballard, the night manager at London's Dukes Hotel, reports having sensed and heard a ghost—assumed to be the long dead Duchess of Cleveland with her dogs—walking down the stairs during his security rounds. He quickly adds that, before the event, he was a ghost agnostic.

The ghost that haunts Llangood Hall in Wales likes to turn over floor bins in the kitchen and rearrange furniture. But despite his playful nature, his tale is particularly tragic. Dorell Christie, who now haunts the library and Room 1 of the

hotel, was said to have died at the age of 14 in a shooting accident. In reality, says the hotel's Helen Pugh, the young man killed himself because he didn't want to return to Elton.

Castle Ashby, a privately owned home that is often rented to companies and groups, has a wide range of nonaggressive but no less irritating ghosts. The ghost who insisted on playing the harp at all hours of the day became so disruptive that the instrument had to be moved, says the marketing director, Colin Sweeney. Another ghost is often heard bathing in a bedroom suite; her presence has been sensed by guests as well as by maids, who complain that she sits on the bed, leaving creases on the linen.

Not all ghosts get to live in castles or in stately homes, however; some less fortunate souls are stuck in graveyards and decaying ruins. An amateur ghost enthusiast, Susan Menge, leads thrill-seeking, fee-paying tourists each night through what she says is the most haunted area of central London. Her tour begins at Charterhouse Square, where at least 10,000 plague victims were buried, and continues with a plethora of ghost stories set against the backdrops of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the former site of Newgate, the infamous London prison.

Menge's tour eventually winds its way through the Viaduct Tavern, said to be haunted by a friendly ghost named Fred. Participants are invited to have a beer.

Amid an outpouring of thoughts and theories and convictions on ghosts, Menge offers a somewhat radical view. Although she keeps an open mind, she says, there is also the possibility that some poltergeist activity—well, here at the pub, anyway—might have something to do with "spirits of the bottled variety."

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

Sea Breeze in Biarritz Restaurant

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

BIARRITZ, France—It's country to city for Didier Oudill, as he leaves his charming village hotel-restaurant, Pain d'Azur et Fantaisie, in Grenade sur l'Adour, for a big city restaurant in the seaside town of Biarritz. Since the first week of June, this Paris native has been working his magic at the stove at the bright Café de Paris, a huge old-fashioned hotel-restaurant overlooking a parking lot, and the Atlantic Ocean just beyond.

Oudill, now 40, has been at the stove since the age of 14. He worked at Michel Guérard's famed Pot-au-Feu in the Paris suburb of Asnières, then spent 10 years as Guérard's second in Englebert-les-Bains. He opened his own restaurant in Grenade sur l'Adour, in the Landes, in 1987.

The track record is illustrious, and Oudill does not disappoint. Much in the vein of Joël Robuchon or Alain Ducasse, Oudill's food is intensely flavored. So much so that in some dishes, you feel as though your eyes will loosen from their sockets: the food is so powerful that your palate harbors the flavors for hours to come.

His thoughts are all over the map, and his food copies no one. A meal might begin with a huge oyster set upon a bed of salmon roe purée, a bit of jellied oyster liquor, and a touch of salmon roe. Like a fresh sea breeze that slaps you in the face.

Oudill is in love with the region, and of course that means fish and shellfish, so the new menu is dotted with bonitas (a leamer, white-fleshed relative of blood-red bluefin tuna), merlu (hake, which only locals and Basques seem to know how to cook), giant fresh shrimp, chippons (the tiny prized cuttlefish), baby local *lisettes* (mackerel) as well as monkfish, fresh anchovies and salmon. Fava beans, local sheep's milk cheese, almonds and caramel fill out the regional shopping list of ingredients.

My favorite dish of the day was his giant fresh crevettes grilled ever so simply, topped with a brilliant fresh fennel *escabeche*, a sauce reduced to a spicy essence. The shrimps are extraordinary, with their rich, iodine freshness, dense, firm, and full-flavored, plucked from the sea just hours before. As a play on texture, color, and flavor, Oudill dots the dish with tiny beads of fresh *brisée*, or sheep's milk cheese, rolled in paprika.

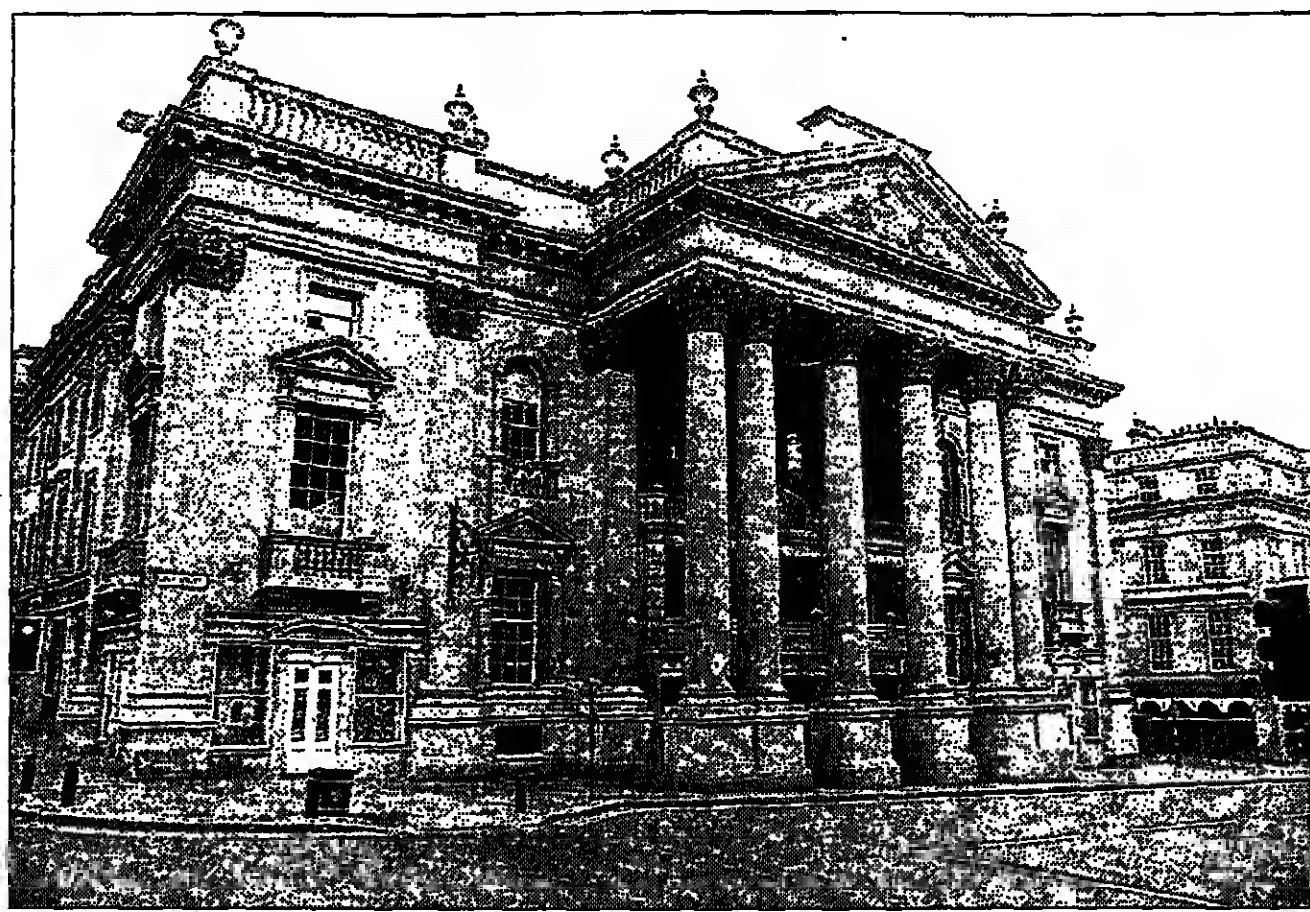
As a close second to the giant shrimp,

he offers a forward-tasting marriage of moist flaky grilled hake, lovely fresh fava beans, intense *mousserons* mushrooms, all topped with the Basque paprika-rubbed *luoma*, the cured and smoked pork shaped like giant, yard-long sausages. Not surprising, the red, white and green colors of the dish mimic the colors of the Basque flag.

Only his pastry disappoints: He intentionally favors undercooked or lightly cooked pastry, a custom I find takes away from the glory of a potentially lovely dish. But it's hard to beat his lavender ice cream, loaded with tiny grains of vanilla, served with a richly flavored apricot crumble, set of a base of apricot purée.

The menu changes every few days, with a special 175-franc menu that offers most of his finest dishes. Diners looking for a more casual meal might try the terrace brasserie, Bisrot Bellevue, where the 135-franc menu features such simple Oudill fare as oysters in their jelly, fresh sardines, roast lamb cutlets, and a warm apple tart.

Café de Paris, 5 Place Bellevue, 64200 Biarritz; tel: 59 24 19 53. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. 175-franc menu. A la carte, 250 to 300 francs, including service but not wine.



Newcastle remains a museum of classical buildings, such as the Theatre Royal on Grey Street.

Newcastle, the Hard Road Back

By Michael Balter

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England—Up in England's northeast, they're still telling Geordie jokes. Although the exact definition of the term is often debated, anyone born in Newcastle or Tyneside, the conglomeration of neighboring towns along the Tyne River, is generally considered a Geordie. There is less agreement about the origins of the name. Some say it dates from the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, when Newcastle barricaded its gates against Bonnie Prince Charlie's rebels and sided with King George II. Others argue that it refers to followers of George Stephenson, a 19th-century railroad pioneer who also invented a coal mine safety lamp.

But whatever the case, everyone along the Tyne knows a Geordie joke when he hears one. For example, one day Geordie was standing in a crowd in Newcastle's Big Market, listening to an orator denouncing the evils of drink. The speaker took a wriggling worm and dropped it into a glass of whisky, whereupon it quickly shriveled up and died. "I hope," said the orator, "that this has taught everyone a lesson." Geordie spoke up: "It certainly taught me a lesson, sir. If you've got worms, drink whisky."

This self-mocking humor no doubt reflects the lingering sense of inferiority that the "Northerners," as they are often called by their countrymen further south, feel in comparison with the rest of England. Political power has always radiated from London, even if historically much of England's wealth was created in the coal mines and shipyards of the north. Newcastle, long considered the capital of northeast England, has gone boom and bust so many times over the past 400 years that it has never achieved the respect normally due an industrial town of its size.

Today, most of the industries that put the city on the map have faded away.

Yet, as a fact sheet put out by the Newcastle City Libraries reminds us, Tyneside was once a cauldron of technological innovation. The electric light bulb was invented here by Sir Joseph Swan, before Thomas Edison put his version into mass production, and the northeast gave birth to the first steam turbine, the first breech-loading gun, and the first oil tanker.

As if this were not enough, the first dog show was held in the Newcastle Town Hall in 1859, the first British beauty contest in the city's Olympia Theatre in 1905, and a man across the river in Whickham is credited with inventing the first flavored potato chips (vinegar).

Today, Newcastle's accomplishments are more modest, as the town makes the transition from industrial powerhouse to regional banking and services center. But even when the city attracts national attention—as it has, for example, with the dramatic resurgence of its soccer team, Newcastle United—the praise sounds patronizing to some Geordie ears.

Many people here still talk about the 1960s, when Newcastle was run almost singlehandedly by Labour Party leader T. Dan Smith, the nearest thing Britain has had to a Chicago-style city boss. Smith's aggressive campaign to modernize Newcastle and create a regional power center eventually led to a corruption and bribery scandal that landed him in jail.

Smith left behind a new civic center and a university, but also lower blocks and ring roads that altered irrevocably some of Newcastle's famed 19th-century architecture. Nevertheless, the city remains a museum of classical buildings. The best examples are on Grey Street, dominated by the massive columns of the Theatre Royal, and on the upper stretch of Grainger Street, where a long row of brick buildings was replaced by dressed stone structures during the last century.

Yet architectural tastes differ, and some might find the dilapidated Edwardian and Victorian buildings of lower Grainger Street, near its junction with the Big Market, more pleasing than the cold classical relics up the road.

The Big Market is also the current site of another Newcastle tradition, the weekly ritual of pub night. This dates back to the 16th century, when one commentator lamented at the goings-on: "What dyseng, daunseng, and braseage of harlots!" Nowadays, no matter how frigid the winds from the North Sea, every Friday evening the youth of Newcastle descend on the pubs of Big Market dressed in shirt-sleeves and skimpy dresses. The scenes at 11 o'clock, when the pubs close and thousands of young men and women are ejected drunk and disorderly into the streets, must be witnessed to be believed.

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STILL Newcastle has the air of a city where things are looking up. Many people see symbolism in the recent return of salmon to the Tyne River, which for decades was too polluted to support much life of any kind. Some even imagine the beginnings of a whole new fishing industry.

One thing you can always count on in Newcastle is the Geordie sense of humor. Did you hear the one about the dying Geordie who called his wife to his bedside? "Jenny," he said, "if I stuff it, I don't want you to be lonely. You're an attractive woman, and if you feel like getting married again, you've got my blessing. Just do me one favor, don't let him wear my clothes." "Don't worry, honey," said the wife. "They don't fit him anyway."

Michael Balter is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: 52-177, closed Mondays. To Oct. 30: "Albrecht Dürer." Eight paintings documenting the German master's artistic development, from before his second Italian trip to his last works. Also illustrates the painter's broad range of subjects, small intimate devotional images, portraits and large altar paintings.

BRITAIN

London
Barbican Art Gallery, tel: (71) 639-4141, open daily. To Sept. 4: "Who's Looking at the Family?" European and North American photographers tell us peer into bedrooms and bathrooms, refrigerators and cupboards, and into the relationships which make a family.

Courtauld Institute Galleries, tel: (71) 873-2525, open daily. To Sept. 25: "The Samuel Courtauld Collection." The works shown were bequeathed by Samuel Courtauld to the Institute, or given to friends and members of his family. Purchased between 1922 and 1932, the collection includes paintings by Cézanne, Seurat and Gauguin.

Design Museum, tel: (71) 409-8933, open daily. To Oct. 1: "Art, Architecture and Design." The artist designed everything from furniture to cutlery. The exhibition focuses on Jacobson's architectural vision, with pieces of furniture, tables, fixtures as well as models of early architectural projects.

Hayward Gallery, tel: (71) 926-8900, open daily. To Aug. 29: "Bernard and the Bosquet." Bernard spent the last 20 years of his life in a villa overlooking Cannes, painting landscapes and interiors. The exhibition includes 30 oil paintings and more than 40 related drawings, gouaches and watercolors.

National Gallery, tel: (71) 539-3526, open daily. Continuing/To Sept. 4: "Caspar David Friedrich to Ferdinand Hodder: A Romantic Tradition." 100 paintings and 40 drawings from a private collection of German, Swiss and Austrian art.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5515, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 2: "Impressionism: Symbolism: The Belgian Avant-Garde 1880-1900." 60 paintings, sculptures and reliefs illustrate the artistic revolution which took place in Belgium between 1880 and the turn of the century. Features works by Ensor, van de Velde and van Rysselberghe.

Tate Gallery, tel: (71) 887-8000, open daily. Continuing/To Sept. 11: "R. B. Kitaj: Art and the Structure of Identity." 70 paintings by the American Abstract Expressionist spanning the years 1947 to 1982. Kitaj is known for canvases using bold black strokes on white, but the show includes many works on paper, and a number of colorful works.

Oxford
The Ashmolean Museum, tel: 865-278010, closed Mondays. To Aug. 14: "Arthur Evans (1851-1941): Life and Times." Journalist, archaeologist and scholar, Sir Arthur Evans, best known as the excavator of the palace of Minos at Knossos in Crete. The social and intellectual climate of his age are evoked by letters, sketches and photographs, as well as the archaeological collections belonging to Oxford University.

CANADA
Montreal
The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (514) 285-1600. To Sept. 11: "Jim Dine: Drawings From the Gypsy." About 80 drawings inspired by the Greek and Roman sculptures of the Glyptothek in Munich and created between 1987 and 1990.

CZECH REPUBLIC
Prague
Kinsky Palace, tel: 251-5135. To Aug. 21: "Albrecht Dürer: Prints and Drawings of His Time." Alongside woodcuts and copper engravings by the German painter and engraver, works by his pupils, by 17th-century Dutch artists, by artists active in Rudolphine Prague and by 19th-century Czech Romanticist painters.

FRANCE
Caen
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 31-85-28-63, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Aug. 31: "Desir de Rivage." About 100 paintings by Millet, Courbet, Bouvier, Seurat, Van Dongen and de Sade of Normandy beaches, cliffs and harbors.

Dijon
Musée Magnin, tel: 80-97-11-10, closed Mondays. To Sept. 11: "Desir de Sculpture." To Nov. 13: "Fesins de Sculptures." Two exhibitions: the first features three categories of drawings: studies for sculptures, and studies of space and movement. Includes works by Rodin and Picasso.

Geneva
Musée d'Art Moderne et de la Ville de Paris, tel: 31-85-28-63, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Aug. 31: "Desir de Rivage." About 100 paintings by Millet, Courbet, Bouvier, Seurat, Van Dongen and de Sade of Normandy beaches, cliffs and harbors.

Paris
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Detail of Caillebotte's "Pont de l'Europe," in Cologne.

Metz
Arsenal, tel: 44-78-25-00, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 2: "L'Or des Dieux, 70 ans d'André." From the collection of Peruvian banker Guillermo Wiesse, 140 pieces of pre-Columbian jewelry from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Oct. 3: "Joseph Beuys." A chronological presentation of the works of the controversial German artist Joseph Beuys, including drawings, objects, sculptures and more than 70 installations.

Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Aug. 28: "Impressionism: Les Origines, 1859-1899." Focuses on the influences that led young painters such as Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Manet and Degas to Impressionism.

Musée d'Orsay, tel: 40-48-48-14, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Sept. 11: "Nadar." 50 original portraits by the French pioneer in photography, during the years 1854 to 1880.

Rouen
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 35-71-28-40, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Nov. 14: "Rouen, Les Cathédrales de Monet." 17 paintings from the series of views of the west portal of the Rouen cathedral painted in 1894.

GERMANY
Cologne
Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, tel: closed Mondays. To Sept. 4: "Bildwelten des Impressionismus." From the Petit Palais collection in Geneva, a selection of 60 paintings by lesser-known French Impressionist painters, including works by Caillebotte and Guillaumin and by members of the Société des Artistes Indépendants such as Maximilien Luce, Essen.

Villa Hugel, tel: (201) 41-39-81, open daily. Continuing/To Nov. 13: "Paris—Belle Époque 1880 to 1910: Fascination of a World City." Recalls Parisian life as reflected in art and artifacts from 1880 to 1910. Includes 700 paintings, photographs, as well as jewelry, silver, glass, furniture and fashions of the time.

Munich
Lombachhaus, tel: (89) 233-20-00. To Sept. 11: "Chuck Close." The American painter regards his portraits based on photographs, as grids of chromatic units. Seen from close, the large-format paintings look like expanses of color, but from a distance, reassume the appearance of the photographs from which the images are originally taken.

Ulm
Ulmer Museum, tel: (731) 161-43-12, closed Mondays. To Aug. 7: "Cezanne Kokoschka: Works on Paper 1905-1924." 70 drawings and watercolors from the artist's early years. Mainly portraits and landscapes.

ISRAEL
Jerusalem
The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-611, open daily. To Sept. 12: "Sinai: A Farewell to Peace." A display of artifacts from the excavations of the Sinai peninsula. Includes *menorahs*, the round stone structures that served as family tombs, painted vessels and funerary masks. These finds will be handed to the Egyptian Organization of Antiquities under the terms of the 1978 Peace Treaty.

Tel Aviv
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, tel: 528-7196, open daily. To Aug. 16: "Bill Viola: Unseen Images." Seven video installations by the Californian artist including the 1993 work "Consisting of three giant screens on which are projected images of birth and death."

ITALY
Bologna
Galleria d'Arte Moderna, tel: (51) 50-28-59, closed Mondays. To Oct. 30: "Arata Isozaki." An anthology of the work of the Japanese architect. Studies, designs and models of 23 realizations spanning from the 1950s to the 1990s, including the Los Angeles Museum of Modern Art, the Munich Museum of Modern Art, and various projects in Kyoto, Nara and Tokyo.

Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, tel: (584) 756100, closed Mondays. To Sept. 5: "One Hundred Years of the National Sculpture Society of the United States of America in Italy." 95 works by contemporary American sculptors residing abroad or in the U.S., including Stanley Bleifeld, Nathaniel Katz, Bruno Lucchesi and Laura Zigler.

SPAIN
Madrid
Museo del Prado, tel: (91) 420-28-36, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Sept. 4: "Sebastiano del Piombo." Paintings by the 16th-century Spanish artist.

SWITZERLAND
Geneva
Petit Palais, tel: (22) 346-14-33, open daily. Continuing/To end Oct. 30: "La Famille Vue par les Peintres de Basile à Picasso." A century of paintings representing various aspects of family life, with works by Basile, Vernet, Küssing, Lhotz, Laurencin and Picasso.

Fontainebleau
Fontainebleau de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 320-50-01, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 23: "Les Peintres de Zborowski: Modigliani, Utrillo, Soutine et leurs Amis." 200 works each by Modigliani and Soutine, landscapes by Utrillo and several paintings by Kissling.

Zürich
Kunsthaus, tel: 251-67-55, open daily. To July 17: "Ein Blick auf Amor Psyche um 1900." The Greek myth of Psyche and Eros in painting, with works by the Swiss Rococo painter Angela Kauffmann, the French painter Edouard Pissot, as well as works by David, Füssli and Meyer.

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JAPAN
Tokyo
Hara Museum, tel: (3) 3445-0851, open daily. To Aug. 21: "Arakawa: Drawings 1961-1974." 36 drawings representing the artist's Japanese-born artist in sermone, instead of representing objects pictorially. Arakawa replaces them with words, sentences and diagrammatic grids.

SPAIN
Madrid
Museo del Prado, tel: (91) 420-28-36, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Sept. 4: "Sebastiano del Piombo." Paintings by the 16th-century Spanish artist.

SWITZERLAND
Geneva
Petit Palais, tel: (22) 346-14-33, open daily. Continuing/To end Oct. 30: "La Famille Vue par les Peintres de Basile à Picasso." A century of paintings representing various aspects of family life, with works by Basile, Vernet, Küssing, Lhotz, Laurencin and Picasso.

Fontainebleau
Fontainebleau de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 320-50-01, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 23: "Les Peintres de Zborowski: Modigliani, Utrillo, Soutine et leurs Amis." 200 works each by Modigliani and Soutine, landscapes by Utrillo and several paintings by Kissling.

Zürich
Kunsthaus, tel: 251-67-55, open daily. To July 17: "Ein Blick auf Amor Psyche um 1900." The Greek myth of Psyche and Eros in painting, with works by the Swiss Rococo painter Angela Kauffmann, the French painter Edouard Pissot, as well as works by David, Füssli and Meyer.

UNITED STATES
Los Angeles
Los Angeles County Museum of Art, tel: (213) 657-6000, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Sept. 11: "Wilke Kelley." 200 paintings, drawings, sculptures, photographs and multimedia installations by the Los Angeles artist. Kelley combines hand-drawn, hand-painted, posters, banners, cartoons into sculptures, wall hangings or installations. The exhibition will travel to Paris and Stockholm.

New York
Central Park. The New York Grand Opera Company continues a seven-year presentation of all 28 of Verdi's operas in chronological order, culminating with a performance of the "Requiem" on the 100th anniversary of the composer's death in 1901. This summer, performances of "Nabucco" (July 20) and "Lombardi alla Prima Crociata" (July 27).

Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily. To Sept. 11: "The Waking Dream: Photography's First Century." 200 paintings, drawings, sculptures, photographs and multimedia installations by the Los Angeles artist. Kelley combines hand-drawn, hand-painted, posters, banners, cartoons into sculptures, wall hangings or installations. The exhibition will travel to Paris and Stockholm.

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Some Culture With Your Soccer?

By Allan Kozinn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The biggest ever" is a phrase that comes up every few sentences when anyone involved with "Encore! The Three Tenors" is asked about the show.

"Encore" is, of course, the reunion of Luciano Pavarotti, Plácido Domingo and José Carreras to take place on Saturday evening at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, a musical spectacle meant to give a touch of high culture to the World Cup finals.

The three tenors first came together at the time of the last World Cup games, in 1990, and sang a concert at the Caracalla Baths, in Rome.

Broadcast live to an estimated 800,000 people, the original "Three Tenors" concert became a smash hit on records (more

than 10 million sold) and on video (with sales of more than a million).

But that, many production, television, publishing and record companies are hoping, was just a warm-up. The live global telecast for "Encore" for instance, is expected to be seen by 1.3 billion people, nearly double that of the original.

Tibor Rudas, the producer and organizer of the show and the overseer of the overwhelming marketing machinery around it, said the ticket income for the new show was a record take for a musical event: \$13.5 million for 56,000 tickets priced from \$15 to \$1,000.

Those royalties should begin to flow soon. Unlike Decca, which took months to get the original "Three Tenors" recording and video on the market, Warner's Atlantic Records — usually a pop label — has set an Aug. 30 release date for the compact disk, cassette, VHS videotape and laser-video disk versions of the show.

There will even be a single: on Monday, Atlantic plans to release the trio's versions of two Verdi selections, "La donna è mobile," from "Rigoletto," and the "Brindisi" from "La Traviata." Those performances were recorded in a charity warm-up concert in Monte Carlo on June 10.

For the three tenors themselves, this is certainly a sweet deal. In 1990, they thought — as did everyone else involved — that their concert recording would be an interesting curiosity that might sell reasonably well.

So when Decca Records offered them a royalty, they opted for a \$500,000 flat fee each instead, and have been kicking themselves ever since. This time they are being paid \$1 million each simply to sing at the event, and they are to be earning royalties on the recording and video sales from Warner.

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Germans Join Paris Parade

Emotions Are Strong but Event Is Low-Key

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Stirring painful memories among many French who lived through Germany's wartime occupation, German troops paraded down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées on Thursday for the first time in 50 years, guests of an aged French president eager to stress the reconciliation of historic enemies.

The 200 officers and men from the 10th Panzer Division, riding in armored personnel vehicles marked with a discreet German military cross, were barely noticeable among the 6,200 soldiers from four nations taking part in this year's Bastille Day parade. Only a few protests were heard.

But, while polls said around 60 percent of French approved of the invitation, some felt France's national holiday on the 50th anniversary year of the Liberation was not the right occasion for such a gesture. They also questioned the place: During the occupation, Nazi troops marched the same route daily.

Opposition came from some veterans' associations, the French Communist Party and the extreme rightist National Front as well as from some prominent individuals, among them, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, son of France's wartime leader.

President François Mitterrand, himself a former Resistance fighter who, at age 77, was presiding over his 14th and final Bastille Day parade as president, said that critics of the German presence were thinking of the past. "I am looking to the future," he noted.

Mr. Mitterrand, who gives enormous weight to France's relations with Germany, invited the German troops to Paris after Chancellor Helmut Kohl was excluded from last month's ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the Normandy landings.

However, with the German troops parading as part of a contingent from a new five-nation Eurocorps, which is seen as the embryo of a future European army, the French president said the parade Thursday would bolster moves toward closer political union in Western Europe.

In a holiday message, he said the presence of the Eurocorps was "testimony to the shared wish of our people to build the future together." So far, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg have joined the corps, which should be operational with 50,000 soldiers on Oct. 1, 1995.

Mr. Mitterrand was joined on the reviewing stand by Mr. Kohl as well as Prime Ministers Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium, Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and Jacques Santer of Luxembourg. Mr. Kohl was accompanied by

the sons of three men linked to the failed attempt to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944. The 800-member Eurocorps contingent, with its German commander, Lieutenant General Helmut Willman, leading the way in an open jeep, was the last group to take the traditional parade route from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde. Spanish and Belgian troops preceded the Germans and French. Luxembourg did not take part in the parade.

With tourists comprising around half the spectators, it was only when the German vehicles passed the enclosures for invited French guests, many of them veterans, that some whistles and jeers were heard. A few in the crowd wore yellow stars or concentration camp uniforms, but many also applauded as the Germans passed.

One German tourist, Robert Cohnen, said he was relieved to see people applauding. "I wasn't sure the Germans should participate but, seeing this reaction, I think it's good," he said.

Significantly, Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, invited the German troops to parade without first consulting the country's conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur. Mr. Balladur said he "did not disapprove" but his interior minister, Charles Pasqua, was outspokenly critical.

In a television interview Wednesday, he said the timing was not appropriate. "In July 1944, Paris was paying a pretty heavy tribute for its liberation," he said. "The soldiers who will be parading won't be the same, but I understand that this can upset people."

But it was former President Giscard d'Estaing's reaction that made the most impact. On television, he said it was coming "too soon" and, weeping, he added: "In 1944, every morning I heard the sound of boots, of Nazi songs. If one has such memories, it's difficult to contain one's emotions."

The Communist Party, which played a key role in the Resistance and organized a protest demonstration on the Champs-Élysées on Tuesday, said in a statement that it opposed the German presence, "not because it brings the French and Germans together in a symbolic gesture, but because it is done through arms and an army."

However, many French politicians have backed Mr. Mitterrand. "I can understand the emotion of people who suffered at that time," said Jacques Baumel, a conservative deputy who was a Resistance hero. "But 50 years have passed. We cannot build the future if we forever evoke that past. Or perhaps we should still be arguing with the British over Waterloo."



South Korean students on guard Thursday in Seoul with steel pipes to protect others at an anti-government rally.

Seoul Jails Students Praising Kim Il Sung

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — South Korea has jailed several dozen students for putting up posters praising Kim Il Sung, the late North Korean dictator, and planning memorial ceremonies in his honor.

South Korea is a nation with free elections, but it imposes restrictions on speech and political activity, particularly when North Korea is involved.

Accordingly, the Seoul government banned memorial events here for the North Korean Communist leader who died last week at 82 of what the North Korean government called a heart attack.

About 1,000 students, some hugging firebombs, battled with police officers in Seoul on Thursday, protesting the restrictions on honoring Kim Il Sung.

A small number of South Koreans, including the head of the Korean branch of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, were reported to be traveling to Pyongyang to pay tribute to Mr. Kim.

The police struggle against the students, however, has turned out to be the only problem so far for South Korea, as the transfer of power from the Pyongyang dictator to his son, Kim Jong Il, 52, seems to be going more smoothly than anyone here had expected.

On Thursday, South Korea lifted the military alert it had ordered after the announcement of Kim Il Sung's death.

Seoul said events appear to be proceeding so calmly in North Korea that the high-level alert was not necessary.

Officials in Seoul said they continued to believe that the late ruler's son will succeed to power with few problems. But they also think the younger Mr.

Kim will need time to consolidate his control, and thus the North-South summit meeting scheduled for July 25 probably cannot be arranged until autumn, at the earliest.

Radio reports from Pyongyang said that heads of state of 35 nations, including the United States, Canada, France and Switzerland as well as North Korea's traditional allies, expressed condolences over the

death of the man who ruled the nation since it emerged after World War II in a division of the Korean Peninsula.

Admiral Kim Il Chol is the first senior military figure to swear allegiance publicly to the son.

There has been no official announcement of a successor but Seoul officials have said they expected the son's confirmation after the funeral on Sunday.

Pyongyang Radio has said the son was "at the supreme position of the party, state and military."

KOREA: Business Opportunity Knocks in the North

Continued from Page 1

When the Korean Peninsula is reunified, with the North's natural resources and the South's financial and technological strengths, a united nation of 70 million will be better equipped to compete with the regional powerhouses, China and Japan.

South Korean business plans are well advanced. Kolon, a conglomerate with interests in textiles, construction, petrochemicals and telecommunications, has blueprints for a \$5 million to 10 million joint-venture textile factory in North Korea.

The best-known project was proposed several years ago by Chung Ju Yung, founder of the huge Hyundai Group who was born in the North. He envisions developing a joint \$700 million resort straddling the border near the picturesque Mount Kumgang.

In 1992, Daewoo signed a contract and built factories for joint manufacturing of toys, textiles, bags and other goods at Nampo, a port on the west coast near Pyongyang.

But the factory buildings sit idle. These and other projects were frozen by government fiat following Pyongyang's an-

nouncement in 1993 that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. If not for the restrictions, two-way trade would be at least \$500 million, compared with last year's figure of about \$200 million, reckoned Song Hee Young, deputy business editor of South Korea's best-selling daily, Chosun Ilbo.

Unlike many in the business community who doubt that Pyongyang can make a nuclear device small enough to be mounted in a missile, and therefore see little risk, officials say that bilateral economic relations should take a back seat to the international obligation.

"Trade is important, but the nuclear issue is more important," South Korea's trade minister, Kim Chul-su, said in an interview. "Still, there is a clear sense of self-interest within the government in getting economic ties back on track. With North Korea's economy contracting by 5 or 6 percent each year, while the South's zooms ahead — gross national product is expected to jump by 8 percent this year — the cost of reuniting the two economic systems grows daily. Estimates have put the cost as high as \$1 trillion over 10 years.

By stabilizing the Pyongyang regime, Seoul could also help prevent a sudden collapse and quick reunification similar to the German experience.

"We want unification that's phased-in rather than unification à la Germany," said Kim Chul-su. "We don't have the economic prowess that West Germany had at the time. The sudden collapse of North Korea could be quite burdensome for the South Korean economy."

Seoul, in fact, is willing to rather up economic relations as Pyongyang moves closer to satisfying its concerns over nuclear development.

The ban on visits and an expansion of a consented production deal will be lifted as Pyongyang allows inspection of its nuclear facilities, said Kim Young Il, director-general of the cooperation bureau in the Ministry of National Unification. "If full transparency on nuclear issues is achieved, we'll give everything," he said.

"We are prepared to expand economic cooperation and have many ideas," said Kim Chul-su, the trade minister. "Once we are satisfied, I think economic cooperation could move at a very rapid pace."

Rabin Yields on PLO Council

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Thursday that the Palestinian parliament-in-exile could convene in the Gaza Strip and that all members could attend, including those once considered terrorists.

The decision came after an aide to the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, threatened that the 46-member Palestinian National Council would not be convened if all its members were not allowed to attend.

The council is scheduled to meet in the Gaza Strip. One of its tasks will be canceling clauses in its charter that Israel considers offensive, including ones suggesting the destruction of Israel.

"If the chairman of the PLO decides to convene the Palestine National Council in order to fulfill his commitment to change the Palestinian covenant, then we will let them come in," Mr. Rabin said. "Some we will certainly let stay, some we won't."

Israel closed border crossings to PLO officials on Thursday,

saying Mr. Arafat had smuggled four banned Palestinians into the Gaza Strip in his personal entourage. The crossings were reopened after the four returned to Egypt.

Mr. Arafat's economic chief, Ahmed Korei, who negotiated the Palestine Liberation Organization's peace accord with Israel in Norway last year, returned to Jericho after the border was lifted.

One of those expelled was Mandoul Nofal, a member of the Palestine National Council and an alleged architect of a 1974 takeover of a high school in Maalot in which 21 Israeli teenagers, an Israeli soldier and three guerrillas were killed.

Mr. Rabin said that, in principle, he was ready to admit all the council members, including Mr. Nofal, but that said some would not be allowed to stay.

Mr. Arafat turned his attention to economic reconstruction, unveiling the cornerstone of a U.S.-financed 192-unit apartment complex in Gaza.

"This is proof of President Clinton's support for the Palestinian people," Mr. Arafat said at the ceremony near Gaza

City, thanking the United States for a \$6.8 million aid package.

J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Edward P. Djerejian, attended the ceremony.

"We are pleased to work with all donors to make this peace process work and to help you, Mr. Chairman, and the Palestinian people achieve your aspirations," Mr. Atwood said.

Mr. Arafat said the first task of his council would be to create jobs for tens of thousands of unemployed Palestinians in Gaza and to solve a housing crisis. (AP, Reuters)

Strikes Cripple Nigeria in a Push to Oust the Military

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LAGOS — In a daring act of civil disobedience against Nigeria's military authorities, millions of people stayed away from work Thursday, crippling virtually all commerce and transportation in Africa's most populous country and biggest oil producer.

The demonstrations, which local analysts called the most dramatic ever witnessed here, were held to protest General Sani Abacha's refusal to hand power back to an elected civilian government.

General Abacha has refused to recognize the 1993 presidential election, which, by virtually all accounts, was won by Moshood K.O. Abiola. Chief Abiola, who was charged with treason last month, was denied bail at a hearing on Thursday. The walkout was held despite

stern warnings from the government that it was illegal, at least for civil servants and workers in the vital petroleum industry.

Oil exports account for more than 90 percent of Nigeria's foreign exchange income, which were about \$10 billion last year. Rank-and-file oil workers went on strike July 4 to protest the Abacha regime. The strike has since expanded to include most public employees, teachers, bureaucrats and physicians.

What was most worrisome, local and Western analysts said, was Nigeria's history of political intransigence and sudden explosions. Some people saw a looming political catastrophe.

"We're going to make governing this country virtually impossible," said Iyo Opatokun, a coordinator for the National Democratic Coalition, the main opposition group. "No matter how many arrests are made, no

matter what the government does, we will not go away."

For their part, General Abacha and other military officials have been uncharacteristically restrained, except to warn that the strikes were illegal and that "extremists" and "malcontents" would be dealt with harshly.

The Vanguard, one of Nigeria's biggest daily newspapers, warned in a front-page article Thursday that "a nationwide

blackout now looks imminent as an acute shortage of gas hits key power stations across the country."

General Abacha, among the last of a generation of African military leaders, seized power in a bloodless coup in November. However, he has repeatedly said the military will eventually return to the barracks and leave the governing to civilians.

But General Abacha has

seemingly done his best to obliterate what little was left of Nigeria's fragile democratic institutions. He dissolved the country's recently elected National Assembly and all state and local governments, arrested dozens of journalists and political dissidents, closed several newspapers, and abandoned the country's economic restructuring program with the International Monetary Fund and other aid donors.

The Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, himself facing trial because of Mr. Di Pietro's investigation into illegal financing of political parties, said: "If they want to go, let them. They can't put pressure on politicians."

Mr. Berlusconi, whose own brother Paolo is facing trial on corruption charges after a spell in preventive detention last March, offered no immediate comment on what is bound to be interpreted here as a further step to consolidate power by molding public institutions.

Since taking office, Mr. Berlusconi's government has forced changes in the personnel at the state broadcasting and intelligence services and is embroiled in a public row over appointments at the Central Bank, a supposedly independent body.

Mr. Berlusconi and his ministers seem to be convinced that, to govern, they need to enter the control room, open the strongboxes, control the microphones and the television cameras, put someone they trust at the helm, substitute the "servants of the old" with "servants of the new," said Sergio Romano, a columnist.

The practice of jailing corruption suspects has been central to the magistrates' ability to crack open the Tangentopoli affair. But it was criticized not only by its victims but also by the U.S. State Department's 1993 global review of human rights.

Magistrates In Italy See Law Killing Their Probe

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — The magistrates whose corruption investigations brought down Italy's political old guard sought to quit Thursday in protest over a decree from Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's government depicted as a direct attempt to block their inquiries.

The magistrates' decision, announced by Antonio Di Pietro, an investigator who is now a national hero for his role in corruption inquiries that ended a political era, threatened Italy with its most serious crisis since Mr. Berlusconi and his rightist opponents won power in elections last March as the champions of a new political order.

"The era that is ending, and there is no point hiding the fact, is that of Tangentopoli and what foreign observers called the Italian revolution," said Marcello Sgori, a political commentator.

Tangentopoli, or Bribe City, was the label Italian newspapers attached to judicial inquiries revealing a vast network of graft implicating thousands of businessmen and politicians in billion-dollar kickbacks for government contracts and favors.

As a result of the probe, the Christian Democrats, who had dominated Italian politics for four decades, were disgraced along with their Socialist allies, leaving a power vacuum filled in March by Mr. Berlusconi and his coalition partners, the separatist-minded Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Berlusconi's government issued a decree preventing the magistrates from using preventive detention, the most controversial and effective tool of their investigations, against corruption suspects.

Once published in the Official Gazette, the decree could lead to the release from prison of 2,000 of the most prominent corruption suspects and their transfer to house arrest.

Mr. Berlusconi's justice minister, Alfredo Biondi, said the decree would provide "greater guarantees for the ordinary citizen."

But, at a news conference in Milan, a Mr. Di Pietro declared that the order, which must be ratified by Parliament within two months, "does not allow us to deal effectively with the crimes we are investigating."

"Even those against whom there is crushing proof of corruption can no longer be jailed to prevent them from hiding evidence," he said.

As a result, the 44-year-old magistrate said, he and other investigators were seeking transfers to other cases "without the strident contrast between what conscience demands and what the law insists."

It was not immediately known if their request had been accepted. The other magistrates seeking transfers in what seemed a direct challenge to Mr. Berlusconi's government were Piercamillo Davigo, Francesco Greco and Gherardo Colombo.

Their move drew an immediate and scathing response from Mr. Berlusconi's aides. Giuliano Ferrara, the government spokesman, said a public institution such as the magistrature did not need "heroes" or "charismatic figures."

The Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, himself facing trial because of Mr. Di Pietro's investigation into illegal financing of political parties, said: "If they want to go, let them. They can't put pressure on politicians."

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MARKET DIARY

U.S. Stocks Rally On Strong Profits

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rallied Thursday, supported by bond-market gains, by optimism about corporate profits and strength in technology stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 34.97 points higher, at 3,739.25. Advancing issues led declines 3 to 1 on the

U.S. Stocks

New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 320.8 million shares.

Bonds rallied after the Commerce Department reported retail sales rose 0.6 percent in June, in line with expectations. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was priced at 84 29/32 and yielded 7.54 percent, down from 7.67 percent on Wednesday.

Moderate growth in retail sales is bullish for bonds market, because it means the economy is growing at a pace that is not fast enough to stir much inflation.

Mary Farrell, an analyst at PaineWebber, said that Wednesday's runup in small technology stocks has spread to bigger technology names.

IBM finished 1 1/2 higher at

58%, Motorola gained 1/2 to 50 and Hewlett-Packard rose 1 1/4 to 76 1/2.

But Digital Equipment shares lost 1 1/4 to 20 1/2 after the company said it expected to take a restructuring charge of \$1.2 billion for the fourth quarter ended July 2 and cut 20,000 jobs in a year.

But unexpectedly strong earnings from Chrysler and Alcoa Inc., a major aluminum producer, provided more evidence of strong second-quarter earnings. "Chrysler came out with a dynamite quarter, and I think that was enough to change the psychology," said Stan Feeley, chief investment officer of SunAmerica Asset Management Corp.

Alcoa gained 1 1/4 to 27 1/2, although Chrysler fell 1/4 to 49 1/2. Stocks also got a boost from a spate of big merger agreements, traders said. Tyco International, a medical device company, was offering to buy Kendall International for \$1.4 billion; Nextel Communications plans to buy OneComm for \$650 million; and IDB Communications said it was discussing a takeover by LDDS Communications.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Dollar Shakes Lethargy On Bentsen's Comment

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded from early doldrums in late trading Thursday following comments from Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Mr. Bentsen's rhetoric gave the currency a lift because many traders interpreted it to mean that the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates or buy dollars.

The dollar closed at 1.5552 Deutsche marks, up more than a

Foreign Exchange

pfennig from Wednesday and extending the rally for a third day. It also rose against the yen for a second day to 98.595 from 98.230.

The dollar reinforced its climb when bonds gained on a government retail sales report indicating the economy was not growing fast enough to spur inflation.

"The dollar fell too far, and the bonds became cheap, so people bought both," said Paul Farrell of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Earlier in the day, comments from the Bundesbank presi-

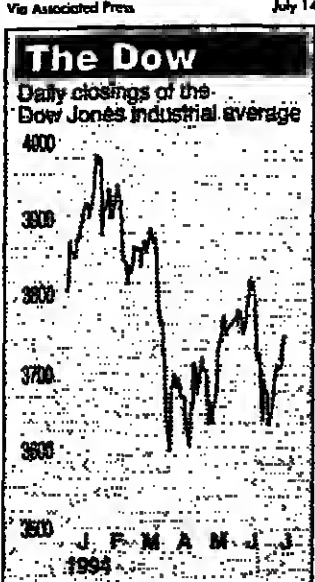
dent, Hans Tietmeyer, pushed the dollar to new depths. Although he said a strong and stable dollar was in the interest of the Bundesbank and the global economy, he also said Washington held the main responsibility for its defense.

In New York, the IDEA senior foreign exchange analyst Amy Smith said the market was carrying out an orderly process of locking in profits on short dollar positions when Mr. Bentsen said the Treasury would work with the Federal Reserve Board to achieve a stronger dollar.

According to Hugh Walsh, an ING Capital Markets dealer, although the wording of Mr. Bentsen's comments was slightly different from previous statements, the market is likely to treat them with skepticism until words are followed by action.

"And that appears unlikely," he said. The Group of Seven industrial nations "has done a good job of saying that intervention is not very effective. As for a rate hike, that appears unlikely at least for the moment."

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcoa	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1 1/4
Chrysler	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	-1/4
Digital	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	-1 1/4
IBM	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Motorola	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+1/2
Nextel	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	+1 1/2
OneComm	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	+1 1/2
Tyco	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1 1/2
Wendover	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1 1/2
Yield	7.54	7.54	7.54	-0.13

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcoa	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1 1/4
Chrysler	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	-1/4
Digital	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	-1 1/4
IBM	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Motorola	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+1/2
Nextel	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	+1 1/2
OneComm	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	+1 1/2
Tyco	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1 1/2
Wendover	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1 1/2
Yield	7.54	7.54	7.54	-0.13

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcoa	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1 1/4
Chrysler	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	-1/4
Digital	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	-1 1/4
IBM	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Motorola	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+1/2
Nextel	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	+1 1/2
OneComm	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	+1 1/2
Tyco	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1 1/2
Wendover	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1 1/2
Yield	7.54	7.54	7.54	-0.13

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	320.8	320.8	320.8	320.8	0.00
NASDAQ	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,100.0	0.00
AMEX	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.00

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3739.25	3739.25	3739.25	+34.97
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Comd.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Unch.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 100	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

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Indus	3739.25	3739.25	+34.97
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Comd.	100.00	100.00	+0.00
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SP 100	100.00	100.00	+0.00

J. P. Morgan Profit Stung by Trading Downturn

NEW YORK — Stung by turbulent

financial markets that hammered its trading businesses, J.P. Morgan & Co. said Thursday that second-quarter earnings fell 19 percent from the level a year ago, to \$350 million.

"The quarter's results were affected by adverse conditions in the global market," said Dennis Weatherstone, the chairman.

Unlike most commercial banks, Morgan's primary business is financing large corporations, underwriting their corporate

bonds and trading securities for those customers and itself.

As such, Morgan's fortunes are tightly linked to financial markets and the bets it makes on the direction of those markets.

The news does not bode well for other large banks with substantial trading businesses.

With the price of stocks and bonds falling over the past several months, Morgan, the third-largest U.S. banking company, saw profits from its trading operations plummet 56 percent to \$228 million, com-

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3739.25	3739.25	3739.25	+34.97
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Comd.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Unch.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 100	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

High	Low	Last	Chg.
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SP 100	100.00	100.00	+0.00

EUROPE

Deutsche Bank To Tackle N.Y. Competition

By Lawrence Malkin

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The chief of Deutsche Bank's North American operations on Thursday unveiled his plan to compete against Wall Street firms on their own turf by stressing trading and downgrading the bank's traditional reliance on corporate lending and management.

"U.S. financial institutions are invading the world, and if we — Germany — don't go after them we will fail," said John A. Rols, the former chief financial officer of United Technologies Corp. who took over Deutsche Bank's North American subsidiary in November 1992 and has spent that time reorganizing it.

This strategy was signaled at least two years ago when the bank's German managers said here that it was essentially a "sleeping giant" and had to turn itself into a powerhouse in the capital markets with its worldwide assets of about \$300 billion, its blue-chip connections, and its triple-A credit rating — an important asset in arranging lucrative financial swaps.

In the past year, Deutsche Bank suffered huge losses from failures by corporate clients, demonstrating that its tradition of relationship banking can be a two-edged sword. It has lost money both as a shareholder and lender in oil trading by Metallgesellschaft AG and suspect-

ed fraud at Balsam AG, a sports flooring company, and Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, Germany's largest real estate company.

Under Mr. Rols, Deutsche Bank's separate U.S. field offices have been reorganized but they have a long way to go to reach powerhouse profitability.

Mr. Rols disclosed that during the first six months of this year — a difficult one in the financial markets — Deutsche Bank had increased its pretax income in trading domestic equities by 130 percent, international equities by 180 percent, government securities by 160 percent and swaps by 200 percent. But he refused to give the exact figures for the increases.

Last year, Deutsche Bank North America reported revenue of \$454 million on \$25.8 billion in assets.

Deutsche Bank has also brought its largest money-losing client, Deimler-Benz AG, to the New York Stock Exchange. This has led analysts here to suspect that it planned to sell pieces of big German corporations to Americans, thus diluting the bank's massive holdings in German industry.

Mr. Rols said the bank had "no active plans" to dump its corporate holdings but that it hoped to raise money for German companies on Wall Street by selling stock in them on the U.S. market.

Take My Bourse, Please

By James Hansen

Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — The city of Milan is trying, so far without much success, to give its stock exchange to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

If negotiations currently under way between the presidents of the Milan Chamber of Commerce and its newly formed Palestinian equivalent are successful, the Milan Bourse, or at least the building and machines of which it is composed, will pack up and move lock, stock and tickers, to the city of Gaza in the Middle East.

The PLO is engaged in constructing a semi-autonomous Palestinian state in Israel and wants to establish its own stock exchange. The Italians have one exchange too many, so a deal is likely.

Milan's extra stock market is a result of its own Big Bang. Anticipating the move toward electronic trading, in December 1987 the Borsas left its traditional seat in Palazzo

Mezzanotte in the financial district to make way for contractors charged with rebuilding the structure and transforming the old pit-based trading system into something more modern.

Forced from the perma-

Milan is trying to give a surplus stock exchange to the PLO.

nent market floor, traders set up shop in a prefabricated building in the middle of the piazza in front of the old stock exchange. Now that work on the first building has been completed, it is the second, temporary structure that is on offer to the PLO.

It offers more than 2,000 square meters (21,527 square feet) of working space and stations for 269 traders. It also can handle daily trading volumes of 1 trillion lire (\$659 million).

According to Milan Stock Exchange officials, the last operators will abandon the building at the close of business on Friday. Since the city now wants to get its piazza back, it will not renew licenses authorizing occupation of the structure.

Negotiations between the president of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, Piero Bassetti, and his Palestinian counterpart, Hanna Seniora, however, have reached what a Chamber spokesman calls a "temporary stall," apparently over a question of money.

Insiders say the problem is that the PLO would like a free stock market, Milan would like to give one away but both would like some as yet unidentified third party to pick up the tab for demolition and moving expenses.

There may be an alternative for Milan. According to the Milan Chamber of Commerce, which owns the structure, one of the new Baltic republics is interested in acquiring the exchange.

U.K. Gives Approval For 5th TV Network

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain on Thursday gave the go-ahead for a fifth conventional television network and up to 12 digital terrestrial TV services.

The final say about whether a fifth channel will become a reality, however, now rests with the industry oversight body, which said it was unhappy with elements of the government plan.

Peter Brooke, the national heritage secretary, announced the decision in a statement implying the government sees digital television as a key. "We believe that this plan will create greater choice and diversity for viewers by combining the advantages of an increased number of television services, initially through Channel 5, with opportunities for new and enhanced services using digital transmission," he said.

Mr. Brooke set out the government's plans in a letter to Sir George Russell, chairman of the Independent Television Commission, which regulates commercial television stations. He said the government's plan will make possible the start of an analogue Channel 5 service giving coverage of more than 60 percent of the population, with the option of reaching up to 90 percent with digital simulcasting, and the provision of up to 12 digital services.

Four of these digital services would be used to simulcast the present four terrestrial television channels, and another would be available to a successful applicant for Channel 5 to extend its coverage.

But the regulatory agency, the Independent Television Commission, said that might not be good enough. It said it hoped to have its decision by September.

Of the current four stations, two are provided by the publicly funded BBC and two are commercial. (Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3500	2400
2100	3400	2300
2000	3300	2200
1900	3200	2100
1800	3100	2000
1700	3000	1900
1600	2900	1800
1500	2800	1700
1400	2700	1600
1300	2600	1500
1200	2500	1400
1100	2400	1300
1000	2300	1200
900	2200	1100
800	2100	1000
700	2000	900
600	1900	800
500	1800	700
400	1700	600
300	1600	500
200	1500	400
100	1400	300
0	1300	200

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

• Rank Organization PLC, the British entertainment company, said first-half pretax profit fell 83 percent from a year earlier, to £16.3 million (\$25.5 million), after heavy one-time charges for staff reductions and the closure of a U.S. video distribution unit.

• Alusuisse-Lonza Holding AG said it expected 1994 net profit to double from 83 million Swiss francs (\$64 million) in 1993.

• Banco Popular Español SA of Spain said first-half net profit rose 1.3 percent from a year earlier, to 30.3 billion pesetas (\$240 million), but debt rose to 54.448 billion in the first half, or 2.79 percent of the total loan portfolio, from 49.805 billion.

• Maintenance group Team Aer Lingus Ltd., a maintenance subsidiary of the Irish state airline Aer Lingus PLC, laid off 300 employees this week, bringing its work force to 600 from 1,900 a few weeks ago.

• Marks & Spencer PLC, the British retailer, will invest more than £1 billion (\$2 billion) over the next three years in renovating and building department stores.

• Great Universal Stores PLC, which operates the Burberrys and Scotch House retailers, said pretax profit rose 9 percent in the year ended March 31, to £518.9 million, because of strong earnings at its mail-order business.

• Dutch unemployment unemployment declined to an average of 461,000, or 7.2 percent of the work force, in the second quarter from 483,000, or 7.5 percent, in the first quarter, the statistics office said.

• ONT Carpet SA, Romania's state tourism company, and Bau Holding AG of Austria plan to build a \$180 million luxury hotel in Bucharest that will be managed by Radisson Hotel Corp., the U.S. hotel chain, a Romanian official said. (Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Swiss Up Ante With a Pair

Reuters

GENEVA — Swiss authorities locked in a battle with Germany to land the headquarters of the World Trade Organization have offered Islamic diplomats the right to register two wives, officials said Thursday.

"We saw no reason to say no," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman. He quickly dismissed a suggestion that Switzerland could be forced to increase the offer to four, the maximum permitted under Islamic law, if Germany were to make a counteroffer for three.

"For official purposes, we think two wives should be quite enough," he said. Swiss officials on Wednesday accused Germany of using undue political pressure to promote Bonn instead of Geneva for the successor organization to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sweden Pledges Fiscal Restraint, But Investors Have Their Doubts

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — The government said Thursday it was ready to expand savings measures to curb the budget deficit, but financial markets remained unimpressed.

In a Parliament finance committee hearing, Economic Minister Anne Wibble suggested expanding the so-called "Nathalie plan," which contains measures to tighten the budget. The measures are worth about 10 billion Swedish kronor (\$13 billion) until 1999.

Although Mrs. Wibble did not give details, she said efforts to lower the budget deficit should focus on cutting costs. Earlier this month, the government said higher interest rates would widen the budget deficit to 160 billion kronor in the 1995 fiscal year.

She said if the current level for interest rates holds up, the budget deficit could be up to 24 billion kronor higher than the current forecast — partly be-

cause interest-rate payments on public debt will rise and partly because the high yields will curb economic activity and therefore limit revenue.

The committee meeting was prompted by the sharp drop in government bonds and the krona when Björn Wöhrth, chief executive of Sweden's largest insurance company, Skandia Forsäkring AB, said the company would not buy Swedish bonds until the government took action to reduce the deficit.

The Swedish yields on the benchmark 10.25 percent bond, due 2003 rose sharply to 11.05 percent from 10.87 percent Wednesday in reaction to the committee hearing.

Niklas Welfeldt, an analyst at Transfunder, said the hearing would not contribute to lowering the uncertainty on financial markets.

Mr. Welfeldt said the markets would probably force the government and the opposition

to agree on a savings package by sending bond prices down even further, and thus raising interest rates, but that it was unlikely to happen before the general elections to the Swedish parliament on Sept. 18.

The center-right Swedish government is known to be strongly against increasing taxes because it thinks the best way to improve Sweden's economy is to help businesses.

Analysts have said the upcoming general elections would make it difficult for politicians to agree on concrete measures. Mrs. Wibble said there was no point in describing specific measures if it was not certain they would be implemented.

"To present a proposition which is too insecure as to whether it will be carried through will not contribute to lessening the unrest," on financial markets," she said.

Dan Karlsson, a committee member from New Democracy, a party which the Swedish minority government relies on for parliamentary support, said the proposal to increase the Nathalie savings program was not good enough to satisfy financial markets.

The plunge in bond prices and the resulting increased borrowing costs for the government and companies has worsened Sweden's economic scenario, Mrs. Wibble said.

She said Sweden's total economic output, or gross domestic product, will rise by 2 percent instead of the 3 percent currently forecast for this year, if interest rates remain high.

Schering Stock Jumps on Sales Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Schering AG, the German chemicals and pharmaceuticals company, said Thursday that sales were likely to climb 12 percent, to 4.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion), in 1994 and that they had risen by 16 percent in the first half of the year.

The company's share price rose nearly 2 percent, to 924.70 DM, in an otherwise listless market.

Giuseppe Vita, the company's managing board chairman, said the sales growth figure of 19 percent recorded in the first quarter could not be sustained. He refused to make any comment on profit in the first half and said that details about

earnings would be published in early August. The company had announced in May that profit in the first quarter had risen 2 percent, to 124 million DM.

He also unveiled plans to transfer a third of Schering's research and development spending to small companies and universities. Schering spent nearly 900 million DM on such spending last year.

He reported that sales of the group's multiple-sclerosis treatment, Betaseron, were expanding rapidly in the United States, where the drug was introduced in late 1993, and should reach 300 million DM this year after sales of 7 million DM in 1993. Mr. Vita said that the company is aiming to double its profitability over the next five years. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Close
Alcoa 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Boeing 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Chrysler 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114
General Electric 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	IBM 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Johnson & Johnson 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114
Merck & Co 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Microsoft 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Pfizer 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114
Procter & Gamble 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Walmart 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Xerox 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114

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Procter & Gamble 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Walmart 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114	Xerox 110 115 114 0.00 15 110 115 114

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Continued on Page 12

Thursday's Closing

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Lowest	Gr
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1982	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1983	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1984	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1985	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1986	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1987	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1988	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1989	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1990	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1991	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1992	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1993	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1994	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1995	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1996	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1997	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1998	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
1999	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2000	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2001	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2002	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2003	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2004	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2005	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2006	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2007	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2008	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2009	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2010	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2011	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2012	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2013	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2014	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2015	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100
2016	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100

一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本章程，凡加入本會者，均須遵守。
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展。
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成。
 四、本會之經費，由會員繳納會費及社會捐助組成。
 五、本會之活動，包括學術研討、考察訪問、出版刊物等。
 六、本會之榮譽，包括頒發獎狀、證書等，以表彰傑出會員。
 七、本會之附屬機構，包括圖書館、實驗室等。
 八、本會之修改，須經會員大會三分之二以上多數通過。
 九、本會之解散，須經會員大會三分之二以上多數通過。
 十、本會之其他事項，依本章程之規定辦理。

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Honda to Cut U.S. Exports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co., trying to offset the effects of a higher yen, will reduce the number of cars it exports to the United States and increase the production capacity of its North American plants, a company executive said Thursday.

A Honda spokesman refused to disclose details of the plans, but said an announcement was likely "in the near future."

However, he said that figures reported earlier in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun were incorrect. The newspaper said the company would halve its auto exports from Japan to the United States by 1999 and raise its North American production by 30 percent.

Company executives said the move was part of Honda's efforts to localize its global car production. The company wants to cope with the strong yen, which makes Japanese exports expensive abroad.

Another Honda spokesman, Yasuhiro Wada, said, "We will continue to raise local production as long as the yen remains strong."

However, such a development would not necessarily satisfy U.S. trade negotiators, who complain that Japanese carmakers who produce in the United States rely too heavily on parts imported from Japan.

Honda generates more money selling cars overseas than in Japan. For the year ended March 1994, the company generated worldwide sales of 3.8 trillion yen (\$39 billion), of

which sales in Japan accounted for just 1.28 trillion yen.

"The move isn't surprising," considering the yen's recent surge against the dollar, said Ben Moyer, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. He added, "North America is the best market for Honda in terms of sales growth."

Of the 1.85 million cars that Honda is to produce this year, about 800,000 units would be made outside of Japan, he said.

Minolta Sets China Ventures

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Minolta Co. said Thursday that it would set up two joint ventures in October in China to make and sell cameras and copying machines.

In Shanghai, Minolta is to set up a venture with Shanghai General Camera Factory, China's top camera maker, to produce compact and single-lens reflex cameras, a spokesman said. The venture, capitalized at \$4.5 million, initially will make 20,000 cameras a month.

In Wuhan, Minolta plans a venture with Wuhan Instrumentation and Automation Industry Co. to make copying machines for office use. This company, capitalized at \$3.3 million, would initially make several hundred copiers each month.

Mr. Wada, the Honda spokesman, said some of the increased U.S. production will be diverted to Japan. But he said the company was not trying to compete with U.S. carmakers in the Japanese market, noting that their product lines differ. Honda has not decided how many more cars it wants to sell in Japan because sales of cars fluctuate depending on the market situation, he said.

The company last year produced 504,396 passenger cars in North America, more than any other Japanese carmaker. This year, the company is planning to produce 600,000 cars.

A Honda spokesman said the company also was considering increasing exports of its North American-made autos to other markets.

Honda, as part of a previously announced plan, aims to make the United States a base for exporting vehicles to Latin America and elsewhere.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

U.S.-Japan Talks Stalled

There has been no breakthrough in U.S.-Japan trade talks on automobile and auto parts, said Hideaki Kumano, deputy minister of international trade and industry, AFP-Exel News reported from Tokyo.

He was referring to talks between Sozaburo Okamoto, also a deputy minister of international trade and industry, and Jeffrey E. Garten, a U.S. undersecretary of commerce. Mr. Garten said "It's fair to say that the progress is very slow."

Regulators Freed As Hong Kong Goes on Offensive

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — The six large bags of shredded paper were suspicious. John Lees had to pick his way past the sacks to serve notice on David Tong Co. that he was investigating suspicious stock transactions linked to the 1990 takeover of World Trade Center Group Ltd. by Tomson Pacific Ltd.

Later, Mr. Lees asked Spencer Lau, accountant for David Tong Co., for all the company's records. All the government-appointed investigator got was a small box of documents. "Well, we moved our office this year and in the process of relocation we lost all the records prior to the year 1992," Mr. Lau was quoted as saying in Mr. Lees's investigation report. By similar ill-luck, the company's computer was damaged in the move, and none of the back-up disks could be found, Mr. Lees was told.

The investigation by Mr. Lees into David Tong Co. and other companies has not brought any criminal charges. But Hong Kong is upgrading its arsenal of investigatory weapons, and most companies seem to support the changes. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange said it was confident the measures also would be welcomed by China, which takes over the colony in 1997.

Hong Kong legislators last week granted the Securities and Futures Commission powers to demand company records on the spot, rather than wait for voluntary compliance with inspectors' requests for information. Gerald McMahon, executive director of the commission, said the new powers would help prevent paper shredding of the kind Mr. Lees encountered. "With these new powers, there'd be less of a chance of that happening because the fact of our inspection will not become public until a notice is served on the directors in the company's office," he said.

He also said the commission and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are gradually taking on the characteristics of corporate, rather than merely securities, regulators. For example, the exchange's compliance unit now monitors whether companies act according to statements in their prospectuses.

"It's a contractual relationship. In return for listing, companies submit themselves to our powers of sanctions and censure," said Herbert Hui, head of the exchange's listing division. Among executives who support the changes, Vincent Chow, a director of the jewelry maker Chow Sang Sang Holdings International Ltd., said, "It's necessary because of Hong Kong's rapidly developing market and with more and more Chinese equities coming in, there's a need for a more complete system."

Japan's Top Paper Firm Admits to Conspiracy

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The United States and Canada are to disclose details on Friday of an alleged price-fixing conspiracy involving the American unit of New Oji Paper Co., Japan's biggest paper producer, a Canadian official said Thursday.

The company, Kanazaki Specialty Papers Inc. of Ware, Massachusetts, pleaded guilty Wednesday in a Canadian federal court in Toronto to conspiring with other companies to restrict competition in Canada in the sale of thermal fax paper between July 1991 and early 1992, said Harry Chandler, deputy director of criminal matters in Canada's Bureau of Competition Policy.

The company was fined 950,000 Canadian dollars (\$688,400) for "having engaged in a conspiracy under the Competition Act," Mr. Chandler said.

Kanazaki is the U.S. subsidiary of New Oji Paper Co. Oji Paper, as it was then called, acquired Kanazaki in October.

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno and George Addy, director of investigation and research for the Canadian competition bureau, will announce the findings of a joint investigation in Washington on Friday, Mr. Chandler said.

In Tokyo, an executive of New Oji's planning unit said Kanazaki would be told to refrain from this type of conduct.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	13200	8,968.28	8,828.91	+0.23
Singapore Straits Times	2300	2,189.78	2,183.93	+0.27
Tokyo Nikkei 225	2200	2,807.70	1,978.00	+4.17
Sydney All Ordinaries	2000	20,718.04	20,540.41	+0.86
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,010.80	989.57	+2.15
Bangkok SET	1000	1,301.37	1,302.21	-0.06
Seoul Composite Stock	2000	958.71	961.97	-0.34
Taipei Weighted Price	2000	6,304.61	6,318.23	-0.22
Manila PSE	2000	2,557.43	2,510.75	+1.87
Jakarta Stock Index	2000	480.29	453.21	+5.96
New Zealand NZSE-40	1000	4,874.10	4,870.52	+0.07
Bombay National Index	1000	1,944.32	1,952.04	-0.37

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Sanyo Securities Co.'s research unit raised its forecast for Japan's real gross domestic product growth in the year to March 1995 to 1.1 percent from the 0.5 percent estimated in December.
- Samsung Corp. of South Korea has linked with Usha (India) Ltd. to make semiconductors in India.
- Komatsu Ltd. said it would raise dollar-denominated export prices of construction machinery across the board by 4.8 percent in response to the yen's recent rise.
- International Distillers & Vintners Ltd., a unit of Grand Metropolitan PLC of Britain, has launched its Smirnoff vodka in India in collaboration with Polychem Ltd.
- President Enterprises Corp., Taiwan's largest producer of processed foods, has submitted a plan to invest \$6 million in a food plant in the Guangzhou, China.
- State Bank of India, the country's largest commercial bank, said profit rose 30 percent, to 2.75 billion rupees (\$91.6 million), in the year to March.
- Technology Resources Industries Bhd., owner of Malaysia's largest cellular-phone company, almost doubled its group profits for the year to June and could reach 300 million ringgit (\$120 million) in the current year, analysts said.

AFP, Bloomberg, AFP

Yen Curbs Japan Steel Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The yen's recent surge threatens to squelch an expected rise in Japan's steel output, a prime requirement for the steel industry's recovery from prolonged recession, officials at steel-makers and industry analysts said on Thursday.

"If the high yen affects our customers, a rise in crude steel production may slow," said a spokesman for Kawasaki Steel Corp. "Steel production so far is not as bad as we expected, but the yen's appreciation is apparently a negative factor."

The dollar fell to a record low against the yen early in the week and has only risen moderately above that floor.

The Japan Iron & Steel Federation announced Thursday that crude steel production in June fell to 8.1 million metric tons, down 8.3 percent from the figure for June 1993, and this marked the ninth consecutive monthly drop. For the six months ending in June, output fell to 47.04

million tons, down 8.2 percent from the same period a year ago.

Car and electric-appliance makers and shipbuilders are among the biggest customers of Kawasaki Steel and other large steelmakers, which are reluctant to forecast how the exchange rate and an increase in steel demand would affect their bottom lines in the business year that ends on March 31, 1995.

The steelmakers, which posted losses in the year that ended on March 31, 1994, because of the Japanese recession, are undertaking various restructuring measures, including cutbacks in their work forces and capital investment.

Hiroshi Saito, chairman of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, said last month that the Japanese steel industry had bottomed out in terms of volume but that the high yen would push prices further down. With the dollar considerably weaker now, the industry's recovery is uncertain, analysts said.

(Reuters, AFP)

Strong Debut for Retailer's Stock

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Fast Retailing Co. had a stellar debut on the Hiroshima Stock Exchange Thursday, with prospective investors offering twice the flotation price of the clothing retailer's stock but failing to entice sellers to give up their shares.

The stock closed untraded despite buy orders of 14,300 yen (\$146) per share. Fast Retailing offered 900,000 shares July 7 and 8 to investors at 7,200 yen, bringing its total number of shares to 7.2 million.

"This is probably the most exciting retailer that's listed," said Paul Heaton, an analyst at Baring Securities Ltd. "It's got the fastest growth

in profits over the last three years of any other retailer in Japan."

Fast Retailing, which designs most of its own unisex-style casual clothing, has seen sales rise sixfold in the past five years. Sales surged to 25 billion yen in the year to August 1993 from 4.2 billion yen in the 1989 financial year, according to Barclays de Zoete Wedd figures.

Over the same period, current profit, which is pretax earnings including investment results, skyrocketed to 2.1 billion yen from 48 million yen, the Barclays report said.

Fast Retailing has been largely shielded from the effects of the soaring yen, with an import ratio of close to 90 percent, analysts said.

Murdoch Targeted in Strike

Reuters

SYDNEY — Journalists at Rupert Murdoch's Australian newspapers began a nationwide strike Thursday over the introduction of new technology and a wage claim.

A spokesman for Mr. Murdoch said the newspapers would be published as usual.

Journalists walked out on The Australian, the Daily Telegraph Mirror and Sunday Telegraph in Sydney, the Herald-Sun in Melbourne, the Courier-Mail of Brisbane, the Advertiser of Adelaide and the Northern Territory News in Darwin.

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1994

Herald Tribune

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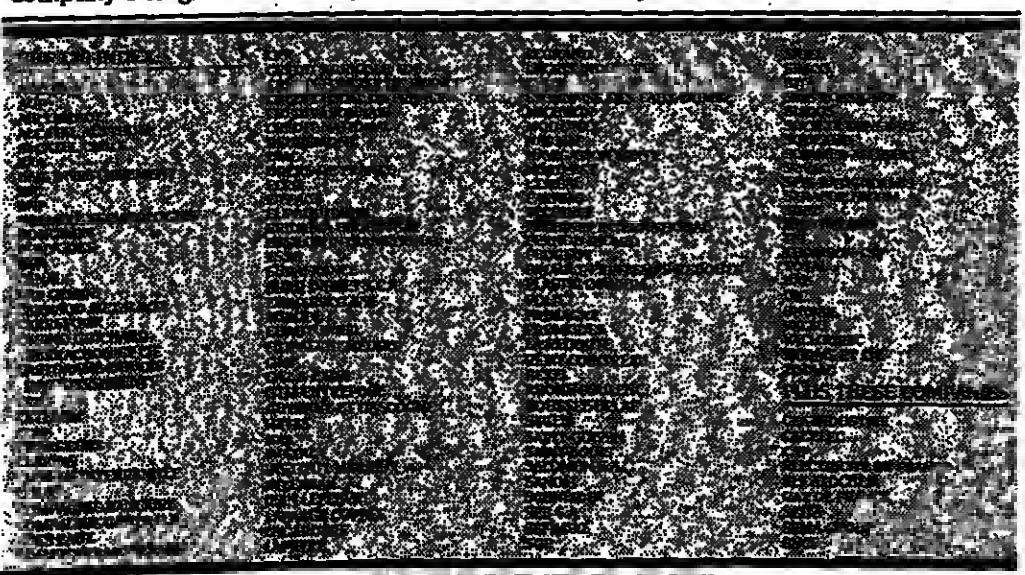
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Switzerland	S.F.	3,100	1,700	900
United Kingdom	£	3,500	1,900	1,000
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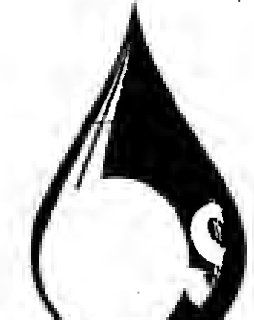
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GLAXO: Drugmaker Seeks Outside Investment Advice After Heavy Losses

Continued from Page 9

million in the second quarter, both from money lost doing business with clients and from getting its own market bets wrong.

There have also been a number of companies that have reported substantial losses in the mortgage-backed securities market in recent months, including Kidder, Peabody & Co., the brokerage house controlled by General Electric Co.; Askin Capital Management, an investment firm that specializes in such instruments; and the Bank of Montreal.

Pharmaceutical analysts said the decision by Glaxo to hand over management of its investment portfolio to outside managers was a logical step.

"It makes an awful lot of sense," said James Culverwell, an analyst with Hoare Govett. "You don't expect Glaxo to have the level of in-house expertise that the professionals at this business have."

Already about \$500 million of Glaxo's portfolio is managed externally.

The decision to transfer the full amount was made following a management decision that Glaxo should concentrate on making drugs rather than investments, a spokesman for the company said.

Bankers said it was the investment in structured notes that may prove most problematic.

Structured notes are typically one-year securities that give the investor a higher or lower return depending on the change in value of some other security. Investors use structured notes to make an exact bet on price changes in a specified security or on a market rate.

Unlike derivatives, whose re-

turns tend to be based solely on the movement of an underlying security or market, only a portion of a structured note's return derives from such changes. In some cases, only the investment's principal may be tied to the security or market movements.

Because such issues are agreements tailored specifically for investors and sellers, it is

difficult to generalize about what bets an investor might have made.

It also means that these notes do not trade on any secondary markets, although the bank that created the note will often offer to purchase the note back from the investor at a low price.

The use of structured notes has grown exponentially in the past few years, both by companies and investors. Bankers said Glaxo probably was not alone in losing money on its market investments.

"I personally feel there could be a lot more companies in the same position down the road," said Kirit Shah, market strategist, First National Bank of Chicago.

Glaxo's share price was little changed. The share closed at 557 pence on Thursday, up 6 pence from Wednesday but it was down from 561 pence a week ago.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Continued from Page 1

ly benefit. Indeed, such companies as Mobil and Exxon, which are already well entrenched here, have been opposing a broader set of proposals to deregulate the oil market.

Rather, the push for self-service has come from Japanese big business. With the rising yen making Japanese companies less competitive, they are trying to cut costs.

The press has also taken up the cause because self-service gasoline is an example of deregulation that is easy to understand — though perhaps not too easy.

Recently, one evening news program treated viewers to a report from Los Angeles in which a reporter demonstrated step by step how to fill an automobile gas tank.

Opponents of self-service — mainly gas station owners and the national Fire Defense Agency — say that letting driv-

ers handle the hoses will lead to fires.

"In the West, buildings are made of stone," said Yoshio Sano, head of the National Federation of Petroleum Commercial Associations, which represents gas stations. "But in Japan, buildings are made of more flammable materials."

Efficiency would also suffer, Mr. Sano argued. Since "gasoline stands, as they are called here, are far smaller than in the West, cars would be crashing into one another without attendants to guide them, and the time it takes to fill up and pay the bill would double.

Nor, opponents say, would self-service reduce prices much. Even proponents of self-service say the most that could be saved would be about 75 cents a gallon.

But perhaps the biggest argument of all against self-service is economic. There are 60,000 gasoline stands in Japan, many

of them mom-and-pop operations that can ill afford the investment to convert to self-service.

And service stations employ 400,000 of those unemployed, bowing asphalt empires.

There is something to all the arguments. Even in the United States, a handful of states and municipalities prohibit self-service gas stations for safety reasons.

Still, advocates of self-service say that fears of a towering inferno are overblown.

"You can see many self-service stations in the center of Los Angeles, San Francisco or New York," said Mr. Shinzaki, the spokesman for Japan's most powerful business group.

"The government claims people are so stupid they might spread gasoline all over the place. Why are people going to commit suicide? The Japanese regulatory system is more or less like maternalism."

For investment information, read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.

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For investment information, read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.

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12 Month High Low Stock	DIV	Yld	PE	Sts 100s	High	Low	Latest Ch'ge
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B-C			
29	10	10	10
30	10	10	10
31	10	10	10
32	10	10	10
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99	10	10	10
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NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
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Rank	Team	Points	Games	Wins	Losses	Win %
1	North Carolina	100	10	8	2	.800
2	Florida	85	10	7	3	.700
3	Georgia	75	10	6	4	.600
4	Alabama	65	10	5	5	.500
5	South Carolina	55	10	4	6	.400
6	Arkansas	45	10	3	7	.300
7	Mississippi	35	10	2	8	.200
8	Louisiana	25	10	1	9	.100
9	West Virginia	15	10	0	10	.000
10	Missouri	10	10	0	10	.000
11	Illinois	5	10	0	10	.000
12	Ohio	0	10	0	10	.000
13	Indiana	0	10	0	10	.000
14	Michigan	0	10	0	10	.000
15	Wisconsin	0	10	0	10	.000
16	Minnesota	0	10	0	10	.000
17	Nebraska	0	10	0	10	.000
18	Kansas	0	10	0	10	.000
19	Oklahoma	0	10	0	10	.000
20	Texas	0	10	0	10	.000
21	Idaho	0	10	0	10	.000
22	Montana	0	10	0	10	.000
23	Wyoming	0	10	0	10	.000
24	Utah	0	10	0	10	.000
25	Arizona	0	10	0	10	.000
26	California	0	10	0	10	.000
27	Washington	0	10	0	10	.000
28	Oregon	0	10	0	10	.000
29	Washington State	0	10	0	10	.000
30	Alaska	0	10	0	10	.000
31	Hawaii	0	10	0	10	.000
32	Unlabeled	0	10	0	10	.000

क्र.सं.	विवरण	प्रमाण	मूल्य	कुल
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1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SPORTS WORLD CUP

The 'Sweat and Tears' of a Brilliant Baggio Sweep Italy Into the Final

By Ian Thomsen

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — His fellow Italians triumphed in a sort of agony alongside of Roberto Baggio. They were all faces and gestures as they moved toward the World Cup final, while Baggio, who was taking them there, became a silhouette.

The Baggio who scored twice in Italy's 2-1 semifinal victory was unrecognizable, as if the man had become a reflection of his own shadow. This was the final transformation of a genius giving himself up to the spotlight which so terrifies and bedazzles his teammates. They would not be going on to play Brazil for the title on Sunday if that spotlight had reflected off of Baggio — blinding them — as it did over the three first-round matches. Italy was on the verge of dismissal then.

Over the course of eight days, Baggio has learned how to deal with the pressures as only a few others have done over the 64 years of this tournament. In a span of 148 minutes he has scored five goals, and in the matches preceding Wednesday's he had

twice rescued his team from defeat. Now the skeptical attention of an entire world seemed trained on him. It was one thing to convert defeat into victory; and it would have been another thing to live up to the expectations of leading Italy through the semifinal. What Baggio did was unprecedented in a career that already had declared him the world and European player of 1993. The pressures ran through him and improved him. He absorbed the light.

"This is my work, my life, and it is made of sweat and tears," he said before he limped away to the team bus, where some Bulgarians were waiting to have pictures taken with him. "But this time," he claimed, "I cried because I was very, very happy."

Later the defeated Bulgarians affirmed Baggio for his greatness, but they learned nothing from it. For their own weakness they blamed the referee. It was, after all, a short brilliant spell cast by Baggio, and as it wore off he collided with a Bulgarian defender and had a tooth chipped. Then, more than 20 minutes after Hristo Stoichkov converted a penalty for the final score,

Baggio felt the hamstring muscle pull tight in his right leg at the end of a 67th-minute run into the penalty box. He was replaced by Giuseppe Signori a short time later.

The next few days will be dominated by reports of Baggio's condition. It looks very much like a final test designed for the rare star whose performance has exceeded all demands.

"Roberto Baggio will play the final," assured Antonio Matarrese, president of the Italian federation.

Countered Baggio, "There is no certainty in my status for the final."

"Apparently, something is wrong with my muscle," he said. "Exactly what, I don't know."

Vincenzo Pincolini, the team's trainer, said Thursday that "at the moment his chances" of playing Sunday "are 50 percent" because of what he said was a strained muscle.

Less than four weeks earlier, Giants Stadium had been filled with Irish supporters who applauded Baggio's every failure during Italy's 1-0 opening loss; and a few days later, here again, he had been replaced on

the field in the first half of Italy's victory over Norway. Those might have been the worst days of his career, so it is not difficult to imagine the contradictions bubbling inside as he entered this stadium as savior through the same door that had sent him out as goat. Or perhaps he had been a "drenched rabbit," as he was called recently by Gianni Agnelli, the owner of Baggio's club team, Juventus.

The three tiers encircling the field were filled largely by Italians whose honking and shouting gave the impression of a bad traffic accident in Rome. They cheered Italy with a force that served notice of the punishment awaiting losers. The Bulgarians stood in a line, twitching at the knees, anxious to learn whether these three-time champions would be as vulnerable as the Germans had been in the previous round. The afternoon was harsh and steaming, and Baggio frowned against the sunlight. Recovering from an inflamed Achilles tendon, he had appeared exhausted since the end of the first round.

Within two minutes Baggio was practically warning the Bulgarians that he was

going to beat them — slamming a free kick at the belly of their two-man wall, then chasing a loose ball dangerously into the box. As the goalkeeper Borislav Mikhailov, fielded it, the defender Peter Houbtchev gave Baggio a not-so-playful shove. He received only a glance in return from Baggio.

The chanters of "Italia, Italia," by the tens of thousands were all staring at him, the opponents were wary of him, the heat could not be escaped — yet Baggio stood as always in a slouch, his bad posture an expression of calm. His braided ponytail is not an expression of aggression but a symbol of gentleness; he has been trying to match it with a goatee, which still looks like peach fuzz. He is 27 years old and the team shirt was still a little bit too big, relaxed and baggy.

In the 21st minute he stole a throw-in from two Bulgarians. He turned toward the box, where a third Bulgarian was waiting. The sun was slightly behind them, and so the shadow of Baggio ran ahead as quickly and nimbly as Baggio himself. The ball was in the net before anyone realized what he had begun.

As if seeking to immortalize Baggio, his teammates set out after the shadow. In the 25th minute, Demetrio Albertini would hit the post and then fire a rebound that was tipped over the bar by Mikhailov — and each time Albertini grabbed at his hair and gasped at the sight of what he almost had been able to do. A few minutes later, Pierluigi Casiraghi would stagger wide-eyed after very nearly finishing a long ball cycled after very nearly finishing a long ball presented by Baggio; in the 43rd minute, the Italian captain, Paolo Maldini, would crumple to his knees as his heading of a corner flared just wide of the post.

Success was almost beyond their imagination.

So imagine what it took for Baggio, who lives in the brightest, hottest part of their environment, and who two weeks earlier was closer to a greater failure than any of them could imagine — how was it that Baggio could so effortlessly run down a bounding pass from Albertini in the 26th minute, kicking the ball out of the air on a hard angle across the box and into the low far corner? Easier chances had been much too much for Maldini and Albertini. As Baggio ran to a stop, blowing kisses against the overflowing wave of noise from the crowd, it became clear that he had buried the emotions which had threatened to bury him. This is what it means to play with the efficiency and ruthlessness of a shadow, and it is not without cost.

The rest of the game went away from Baggio. His original defender, Zlatko Ivanov, was replaced by the more diligent Trifon Ivanov, who was responsible for chipping Baggio's tooth. At the other end, Nasko Sirakov was being tumbled by Alessandro Costacurta over the Italian goalkeeper's legs at the end of a good run, and Stoichkov was converting the penalty for his sixth goal of the tournament.

Predictably, the Italians swarmed to protect their lead. The Bulgarians complained about three alleged fouls in the Italian penalty box — the most apparent being a hand ball by Costacurta that was ruled inadvertently by the French official, Joel Quiniou. After the defeat, Stoichkov was asked whether God was still a Bulgarian, as he had proclaimed after the second-round shoot-out victory over Mexico.

"Yes, I think God was on our side but the referee was French," Stoichkov replied. He and other Bulgarians inferred that Quiniou had succeeded in avenging France's crucial loss to Bulgaria in the final World Cup qualifier last November.

"Of course it was a referee on the verge of retirement, it was probably his last World Cup," Stoichkov said. "I don't think it was just a coincidence that this referee was chosen to officiate our match."

Baggio watched as opposing strikers Emil Kostadinov and Stoichkov, himself suffering with a hamstring injury, were replaced in the final minutes. For all of the Bulgarian control in the second half, the Italians were hardly threatened. The final moments ticked away and Baggio stood, hands pressed together at his chin.

No sooner had the game ended than his tears began. He pressed his face against the chest of his nearest teammate, Dino Baggio, and held tight as he was danced clumsily across the field from partner to partner, hugging one teammate after another, sobbing as they had never seen him do before. He accidentally embraced a Bulgarian.

At the end he found himself in the arms of Gigi Riva, the all-time leading Italian scorer whose team had advanced to the 1970 final. There it lost to Brazil. On Sunday, Baggio will meet Brazil.

"Gigi Riva knows what one feels in this type of situation," Baggio said later.

So, too, do Baggio's teammates. They agonize over what they could have done, he suffers with what he has to do. It is the burden of his shadow.

Whose Side Was He On? It's More Than Theology

By Elliott Almond

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — After it was over, after Bulgaria's dream machine was left broken and battered in a 2-1 semifinal loss to Italy, Hristo Stoichkov was asked if God was still a Bulgarian.

"Yes," the temperamental striker said. "But the referee was French."

In soccer, that might mean more. At least it did to Bulgaria on Wednesday at the Meadowlands, where the World Cup's surprise team finally met its match.

Everyone wearing the white, green and red of Bulgaria seem to think that Joel Quiniou, the referee, not Italy, was the problem. The consensus from coach to players to the Bulgarian press was Quiniou missed two crucial calls in the second half that would have given Bulgaria a good chance to send the match into overtime.

"Today it was again proven. The officiating of this World Cup was among the weakest in the history of World Cups," said Stoichkov, who was replaced in the 79th minute because of a slight leg injury.

Perhaps it was East European suspicions left over from the Cold War, but Bulgaria had reason to question the choice of Quiniou as their referee.

After all, it was November in Paris when Emil Kostadinov scored in the last minute to prevent France from traveling to World Cup '94.

Kostadinov was involved in the first controversial play midway through the second half when he dribbled through Italy's defense into the penalty box. The ball took a high bounce and hit Alessandro Costacurta's hand. Kostadinov said it was intentional.

Quiniou did not see it that way, and he probably was right. When the ball accidentally hits a defender's hand, play continues. Otherwise, Bulgaria would have earned a penalty kick.

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"The referee had the whistle in his mouth, and then he looked at the linesman and changed his mind about blowing the whistle," said Borislav Mikhailov, Bulgaria's goalkeeper.

The second controversial play came near the match's end, when Jordan Letchkov collided with Roberto Mussi on the right side of the goal. Bulgaria wanted a free kick, but Quiniou did nothing. Both players were going for the ball and it was difficult to determine if a foul was committed.

Coach Dimitar Penev said he thought Bulgaria deserved one call, if not both. "Two is too much," he said. "Maybe one would have been fair."

Bulgaria's defeat did not distract from its brilliant performance in the tournament; it has a chance to finish third in the world. Its sudden rise in international soccer is still difficult to fathom.

Nine years ago, it seemed Bulgaria would never develop a serious soccer program. During a 1985 match pitting Levski Sofia against CSKA, the army team, a riot broke out when players, coaches and fans charged the Communist regime fixed the game in CSKA's favor.

While fans brawled in the stands, Stoichkov and CSKA teammate Nasko Sirakov fought with Mikhailov in the tunnel leading to the locker rooms. They were suspended for life but reinstated after seven months — in time for World Cup qualifying in 1986.

The hard feelings have never ceased, but the three have been instrumental in leading the 1994 national team.

"We don't have to worry about what the government says anymore," Mikhailov said. "That has been the secret."

Now there are other problems — namely, money. After Bulgaria's victory over France in Cup qualifying matches, Valentin Mihov, the president of Bulgaria's soccer federation, offered \$100,000 bonuses to players.

But the federation was unable to deliver, which caused an uproar on the eve of the World Cup. Players were mollified with \$25,000 bonuses, but not before Mihov was forced to resign a few weeks before the Cup. "Everything's settled now," said Hristo Danov, federation vice president. Everything except that French referee.



Roberto Baggio scored first on a shot that stunned defender Trifon Ivanov and froze goalkeeper Borislav Mikhailov.

Costacurta: Amid Italy's Joy, a Yellow Card of Despair

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Alessandro Costacurta refused to linger for the celebrations.

As his teammates hugged their coach, Arrigo Sacchi, and Roberto Baggio wept on the shoulders of anyone within range, the AC Milan defender headed straight for the dressing rooms, brushing aside a member of Italy's staff who tried to stop him.

A yellow card in the 62d minute, his second of the tournament's latter stages, had ended his World Cup.

In May, a suspension had ruled him out of AC Milan's European Cup triumph over Barcelona, depriving him of a part in one of the great club performances in recent years.

Now he will merely be a spectator at the Rose Bowl in Sunday's final against Brazil.

"Costacurta is obviously very disap-

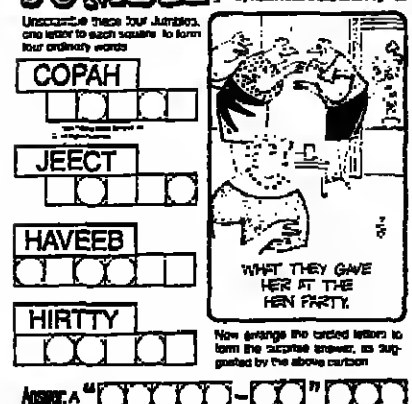
pointed," said Italy's captain, Paolo Maldini. "Playing in a World Cup final is the kind of thing that happens maybe once in a player's career."

"After the match we were all very pleased, but there was also sadness. We played the European Cup final in Athens without Costacurta and Franco Baresi and it looks like we'll have to do the same again."

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SPORTS WORLD CUP



Romário, having beaten goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli, was surprised to have this shot stopped by Patrik Andersson.

Brazil Triumphs Over Swedish Defense

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service

PASADENA, California — The final score was 1-0. But it might as well have been 100-0.

The way Brazil dominated Sweden in their semifinal Wednesday at the Rose Bowl, the teams could have played for days and Sweden would never have scored.

But the Brazilians could not find a way through the game Swedish defense, either. Not until the 81st minute, when their insatiable striker, Romário — all 5 feet, 6 inches of him — outjumped two defenders and headed a long crossing pass from Jorginho past beleaguered goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli.

"It had to come sometime," said Sweden's coach, Tommy Svensson, whose team was outshot 26-3, and played a man short for the final 27 minutes.

Similarly, the Brazilians' return to the title match had to come sometime. They have fielded many excellent World Cup teams since winning their third championship in 1970, but have found only disappointment.

"It is a big achievement after 24 years," said Brazil's coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira, whose team will be favored in Sunday's final here against Italy. "We are not happy yet, but it is already an achievement."

Brazil's muted postgame celebration reflected that sentiment. At the final whistle, its reserves charged onto the field waving their arms and there were hugs all around. But the players didn't linger. The true celebrating can come only on Sunday.

when either Brazil or Italy will win a record fourth World Cup.

"We want to give a beautiful present to the whole nation," Branco, the Brazilian defender, said.

Sweden already has done so with its best performance since 1958, when it finished as runner-up to Brazil.

"Yes," Patrik Andersson, a defender for Sweden, said. "Let's party on."

"We must recognize that we lost to a much better team today," Svensson said. "I'm pretty sure Brazil will win the final."

After needing overtime as well as penalty kicks to oust Romania on Sunday, there simply was not enough recovery time for the five Swedish starters who played Wednesday despite nagging injuries.

Sweden also played without Stefan Schwarz, their starting midfielder, who was serving a one-game suspension for receiving two yellow-card cautions and thus was ejected from the quarterfinal victory.

Parreira neatly summarized the result, which was a far cry from the teams' 1-1 match two weeks ago in the first round. "Technically, tactically and physically, we controlled the game," Parreira said. "We created all the situations for the whole game. The only difficulty was getting the ball in the goal."

In the 26th minute, a seemingly innocuous loose ball at Sweden's end turned into a near disaster, with only a miraculous play keeping the game scoreless.

The ball bounced to Romário, who freed himself as only he can. After a couple of dribbles toward the sideline to get clear of the traffic surrounding the ball, he cut toward the goal, split two defenders and

suddenly was one-on-one against Ravelli deep in the penalty area.

Ravelli dutifully came off his goal line to challenge Romário, but it was no contest. Romário easily dodged to the right, leaving Ravelli grasping at air as the Brazilian glided to within six meters of the goal. He then elegantly cut the ball back toward what appeared to be an open net.

But Andersson almost magically materialized along the goal line, and made a sliding kick save.

"I'm still trying to figure out where that guy came from," Romário said.

The ball rebounded to Brazilian midfielder Mazinho, who was by himself on the right side about 10 meters from the goal, with Ravelli still out of the play and Andersson still on the ground. Mazinho drilled a shot into the outside of the side netting.

Brazil's domination continued during the first 10 minutes of the second half. Rai replaced Mazinho at the start of that half, and nearly scored just two minutes later. Ravelli had recklessly dove to block that shot from close range.

After another sprawling save by Ravelli, Sweden put together several counterattacks. But, in the 63rd minute, its ability to attack at all suffered a serious blow. While making a futile play for the ball, Jonas Thern, Brazil's Brazilian midfielder, was fouled under his foot. The foul occurred in open field and in clear view of the referee, José Torres, who flashed the red card.

Thern apologetically shook hands with Dunga, then departed, leaving Sweden with 10 players. Finally, Sweden would succumb.

"I don't know how much they had the ball," Ravelli said. "But it must have been 70 percent to our 30 or maybe 80 to our 20. It was like the balls were always coming back in after I cleared them out."

"I think they played a much better game than the first time," Andersson said. "The field was a little bit wider, so it was good for the team that had possession. We had to run too much today."

In the last 20 minutes, the Swedes had to do without not only Thern but also Martin Dahlin, their fastest player and chief offensive threat, who was replaced by midfielder Stefan Rehn, a man who had yet to play in this tournament.

"Without Jonas on the field, we had to play with only one forward," Svensson said. "We had to put in another midfielder."

Even when Dahlin was in the game, he had difficulty doing much damage against Brazil's defense. If it was not Márcio Santos marking him out of the flow, it was Aldair or the particularly impenetrable Mauro Silva.

"Their defense was just too much," Andersson said. "They gave us no opportunities."

Now, the Swedes will have to settle for a third-place game against Bulgaria on Saturday, and the satisfaction of knowing that only one other Swedish team in history has managed to get this far in a World Cup. That team lost in the final in 1958, and it also lost to the Brazilians.

"I'm disappointed today, of course," Svensson said. "But we lost to a much better team. We have made a tremendous tournament, and I think we have to be very pleased."

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History Would Have It No Other Way

International Herald Tribune

LOS ANGELES — It had been staring us in the face all along. In 1970, Brazil played Italy in the final of the World Cup across the border from here, in Mexico. In 1994, they get to play it again for Uncle Sam.

The Brazilians and Italians are back where they feel they belong, the sport of soccer has at last grown into something bigger than a sound bite to Americans, and all it needs now to complete history's cycle is for Brazil to beat Italy, 4-1, in the Rose Bowl on Sunday.

Old timers will tell you it ain't the same. It never could be.

Like your youth, the time has passed. Life, even the fantasy life of sports, is not a time capsule.

We will never again see the likes of Pelé, Carlos Alberto, Tostao, Gerson and Jairzinho on one Brazilian team. Never see the movement of soccer turned to such liquid gold as 1970. We may not believe that the current Italian *azzurri* comes close in quality and charisma to that of Giancarlo Facchetti, Gianni Rivera and Luigi Riva.

But it was a wonderfully symbolic, human moment when old man Riva, the lean and maturing hero of Italy's past, provided a shoulder for Roberto Baggio to cry on.

Nobody sheds tears quite like an Italian. Baggio, the new talisman to Italy's soccer mania, had found two more goals — classical strokes from a classical young man — to beat Bulgaria in the semifinal outside New York City.

His body then gave way. A hamstring full of pain, a tooth cracked, a wise Italian decision to withdraw him and save, if it is medically possible, Baggio's remaining skills for the final against Brazil.

He believes he will make it. His doctors think there is hope. But in the moment the final whistle blew Wednesday, his tears were bitter-sweet, the emotion of a performer without whom this second-rate Italian team would be nowhere near the ultimate goal. So, naturally, it was Riva who comforted and congratulated him.

We seldom remembered seeing Riva smile, certainly not the paternal, caring kind of smile with which he cradled the sobbing Baggio in the stadium of Giants.

But Riva, almost a silent sphinx of Italy

past, a figure who did nothing but score, was hired by the Italian federation for moments like this. His role is to be around, to rub shoulders with the new generation, to remind it by his presence of what it takes to win the prize and to live in the memories of millions of Italians — of Italians at home, but also those abroad like the three million who have colonized their patches of New York, New Jersey and other parts of the United States.

Meanwhile, across in the continent outside Los Angeles, Romário gave the impression of needing no mentor. Pelé, the greatest player, over mind the greatest Brazilian of them all, was there but distant.

Pelé had criticized Romário in the warm-up to USA '94, had tried to tell the little prima donna that humility sits best on a champion. "I won't take criticism from a museum piece!" Romário snapped back.

Yet as he stood before us Wednesday, clutching a water container the way a baby clutches its milk, Romário did not seem short of the arrogance which spurs him to moments of scoring genius.

Almost every man in the room dwarfed the slight striker. Yet that was true of the Swedish defense, and where were those Scandinavian athletes, where was their muscle and might, when Jorginho crossed the ball from the right and Romário leapt like a salmon to head in the only goal of this semifinal?

"I don't make too many headers," cooed Romário. "Really, you could count on one hand the number of goals I have scored with my head. But being small or whatever is not important; it is just a matter of being well positioned and placing yourself."

Oh yes? Genius over could explain it. The truth was, Romário scored that goal almost by destiny. He broke the defense, the back, the total commitment to survival that had been Sweden's only contribution to a match so lopsided that while Brazil bombarded the Swedish goal with 26 shots, Sweden got within range just three times.

Because history sits so heavily on both Brazil and Italy, the comparisons will over-rent. Brazil is definitely capable of repeating the 4-1 score, and thus of beating Italy to become the first country to win the World Cup a fourth time.

Yet even if that happens on Sunday,

even though it would set off a celebration that would bring hysteria and, alas, very likely death in Rio de Janeiro, we can tell Romário, Bebeto, Aldair and their teammates that they will have to share the glory with the giants of history.

They, and the Italians, have come this far through a tournament that has sapped nerve and sinew with its ferocious heat, its pace, its massive and wonderful and demanding crowds.

In victory or defeat on Sunday, the euphoria and despair will be leveled by the historical aspect. First will be the flood of emotions experienced by sportsmen at the top of a draining achievement; then, as inevitable as the setting sun, will be the attempts to quantify what happened here.

The Brazilians are told every day that they are too European, too prosaic. The Italians are scorned, yet adored, by their own crowd. The heads of state are fleeing from G-7 meetings and world poverty congresses to wear their roses at the Rose Bowl, and to wave regally in the stands.

A sporting peak will momentarily lift these two soccer hotbeds, the South American and the European, from their national crises of impoverishment and scandal. They will out, this weekend, be so obsessed with financial scandal in Milan or the price of coffee beans in Rio. For a day, a week, a month even, the life struggle of so many millions will be lifted by a sporting moment.

The Brazilian soccer players are being asked by Jorginho, their right back, to offer up their match bonuses to a charity for the homeless. Win or lose, the players can afford it. But in the strange way that poor gives to rich, there is not a taxi driver in Rio or a street sweeper in Rome who would take the money of a returning soccer hero. Why, even Aldair, the red-bearded American whose own team which went out with its head held high, found a New York cabbie the other day who would not take his fare.

He must have been a Brazilian or an Italian. For the World Cup is a graphic reminder of America's status as the home of immigrants; and as we all are discovering, America and the world game are in harmony. This being Brazil's soccer century year, it has taken the United States precisely 100 years to appreciate what the fuss has been about.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Cantona Handcuffed After Press Box Argument

Reuters

PASADENA, California — French national Eric Cantona was handcuffed by a policeman after a row with a security guard minutes before the start of the Brazil-Sweden semifinal.

The striker, who plays for Manchester United, was released after a FIFA official, Guido Tognoni, intervened.

"He was stopped by security and then handcuffed, but Guido intervened and 10 minutes later he was free," Andreas Harven, a FIFA spokesman, said.

"Cantona is now a free man. There was no charge."

Harven said the incident began when Cantona got into an argument with an American technician about the seat he was occupying in the media section of the Rose Bowl stadium reserved for TV commentators.

Cantona, who commented on the match for French television, then left the area but was stopped by a volunteer security official.

"At that point," said one witness, "the

official became abusive to Cantona and pushed him. You don't do that to Eric and be pushed him back. The official then went to get a policeman, who handcuffed Cantona."

Other members of the French production staff protested and called for FIFA's aid.

After he was freed, Cantona, who has a fiery reputation both on and off the field, left for his hotel. He did not comment on the match, as planned, or on anything else.

For Sweden, There Were No Miracles

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Jonas Thern turned around in the middle of the Rose Bowl, in the middle of millions upon millions of television screens from Cape Town to Copenhagen, and let a look of great surprise flicker across his face. Referee José Torres Cadena was trotting purposefully toward him and reaching for the red card in his shirt pocket.

Thern, the Swedish captain, had realized that he might be sidelined by his sprained knee, but he never thought that knocking the legs from under Dunga of Brazil near midfield would be enough to send him out of his first World Cup semifinal.

But Cadena, a Colombian who seldom hesitates when it comes to handing out cautions, had determined that Thern was done in the 63rd minute of a scoreless match.

Thern did not protest; he did not even glare at Cadena. He simply jogged over to Dunga, extended his right arm and shook the fallen Brazilian's hand. From then on, Sweden, already overmatched with 11 players, would have to make do with 10.

"As soon as Jonas went off, we knew it would take a miracle for us to win," said defender Patrik Andersson, who had already prevented a goal in the first half by clearing shot by Romário. He shot off the goal line.

There would be no miracles for Sweden. Romário made sure of that in the 80th minute by using his head instead of his more famous feet. But the Swedes, true to Thern's gallant handshake, were not about to put all the blame on Cadena for ending their best World Cup since 1958.

"It was the wrong call," goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli said. "I think the referee did not see what happened. He only saw Dunga fall, and Dunga made quite a show of throwing his arms up in the air."

"Maybe we could have played them to a draw through the first 90 minutes if we had 11 players on the field. But I think we were all very tired during the second half. And they had a lot of goal chances. Brazil. They were going to get one eventually."

Perhaps the Swedes already had used up their share of good fortune and adrenaline by beating the more gifted Romanians in Sunday's penalty kick shootout.

"It was too tough," their coach, Tommy Svensson, said of the short break between games. "We had some players who were not 100 percent, and we could not recover fully, as you have to do when you play Brazil."

Even with all their players at 100 percent, even with midfielder Stefan Schwarz, who was out because of two yellow cards, the Swedes admitted that an upset would have been difficult.

In the first game between these teams during group play, a 1-1 draw, the Swedes had their share of opportunities in the Brazilian half. On Wednesday, they could manage only three shots to the Brazilians' 26, and all three of those shots failed to give Brazilian goalkeeper Taffarel much chance to be spectacular.

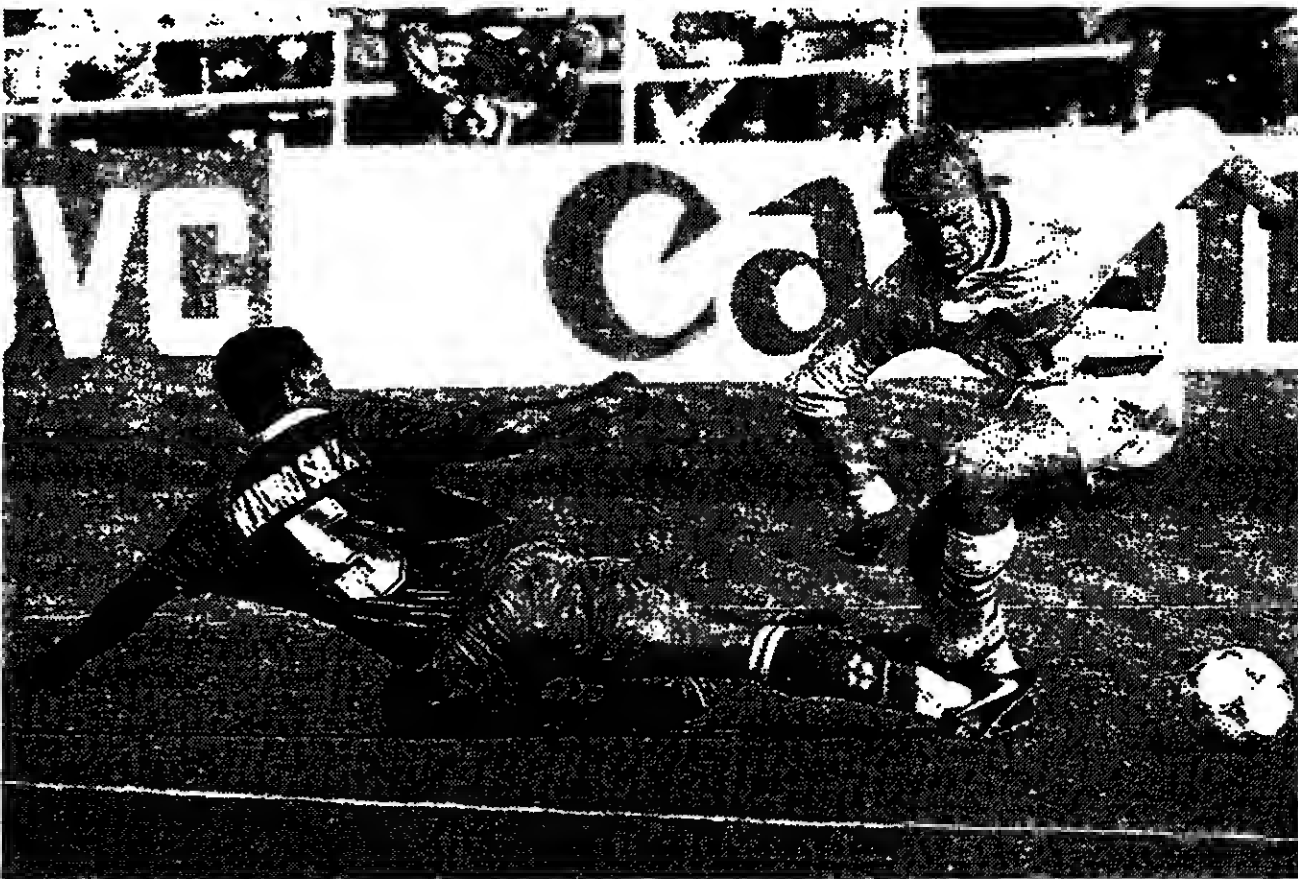
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Mauro Silva, tackling Tomas Brodin, was the backbone of a defense that limited Sweden to three shots during the match.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Brazil has no shortage of passionate supporters. Few, though, are as passionate as Enzo de Souza, 37, who draped a Brazilian flag around his neck, hopped on his motorcycle and drove to Los Angeles in time for the semifinal.

Sunday's closing ceremonies at the Rose Bowl will begin at 1615 GMT, not the previously announced time of 1645. The switch was made at the request of FIFA, to allow players more time to warm up before the match.

The two most popular spots outside the Rose Bowl before Wednesday's game were the tent-like contraption that sprays a cool mist down on those inside — it drew a crowd of fully clothed people, laughingly as they were drenched — and a television set in a souvenir stall, before which people were packed 20 deep trying to

catch a glimpse of the Italy-Bulgaria game.

The media center tent at the Rose Bowl, relatively empty for the first-round games and the second-round match between Romania and Argentina, was elbow-to-elbow with an estimated 1,500 journalists, not counting TV and radio support personnel, jammed inside.

A World Cup spokeswoman said there were some 200 print journalists from Brazil alone — and about 50 from Sweden.

Wrapped in the Peruvian flag, Francisco Bermudez of Lima paraded in the hot summer sun outside Giants Stadium before the Bulgaria-Italy match.

What does Peru have to do with this match, he was asked. Peru wasn't even in the tournament.

Because Peru's neighbor is Brazil, Bermudez explained earnestly, and Brazil faced Sweden

in the latter half of Wednesday's semifinal doubleheader.

But the Brazil contest was in Pasadena, California, he was told.

"Oh," he said, adding if not logically at least in the spirit of the day: "Well, I'll root for the winner then."

A Thai football fan hospitalized with two broken arms got carried away when Italy scored against Spain in the quarterfinals, his doctor reported Thursday.

The patient broke into applause, and re-broke his arms. The man, who had been injured in a car accident, was about to be discharged when he was allowed to watch Italy beat Spain in the quarterfinal match last Saturday, the doctor told the Bangkok Post.

The match was so exciting and when Roberto Baggio scored the last goal the man forgot himself and clapped his

hands together very hard," the doctor said.

Roberto Rivelino, the striker on the Brazilian team that won the 1970 title, has been hired to Shimizu S-Pulse for six months starting in August, the Japanese club said.

The 48-year-old Rivelino has signed a six-month contract with the club who also have Ronaldo, a member of Brazil's present team, plays for Shimizu. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

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OBSERVER

Joys of Being Ernest

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — There is an old story that Ernest Hemingway once saw Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald cavorting in the fountain outside New York's Plaza Hotel and felt challenged.

Being intensely competitive, Hemingway cried, "I can do a fountain cavort twice as good as Scott's and, what's more, I can do it without even getting my knees wet."

With which he leaped into the fountain and started to do the classic cavort's veronica, which Manolete had taught him in the fountains of Andalusia. Zelda, who over had any use for Hemingway anyway — or "Hemingway cavingway," as she once wrote in *Bullfight Digest* — tripped him in mid-cavort. Hemingway came up soaked from toe to crown, including the famous gun arm which had terrified the entire animal population of the Serengeti.

Stumbling out of the fountain, he started to dry himself on the suit of the first man he encountered, who happened to be Robert Benchley. Struggling out of Hemingway's embrace, Benchley headed for the Plaza bar saying, "I've got to get out of this wet Ernest and into a dry martini."

This oft-told story is oodles of course. I tell it here only to show what a silly way end-of-the-century Americans have put behind us. It is appalling to realize that our country was once so lighthearted that people told and retold stories like this, stories with no moral weight and, worse, stories about people who drank — pardon the word — dry martinis.

Luckily we have survived and come safely to the present age of total earnestness, where we enjoy the governance of an earnest president and his earnest wife on whom earnest Republicans keep a piously earnest eye with the indispensable earnest aid of an earnest clergy, while our oppressed multitudes demand redress with tireless ear-

nestness and our deceased politicians are buried with earnest funerals.

In some versions of the dry-martini story Robert Benchley is supposed to have said he had to "get out of these wet clothes" instead of "out of this wet Ernest" and into his dry martini.

Who cares? No true citizen of the earnest age. That's why it is sad to find this Benchley nonsense surfacing in *The New York Times*, a very Everest of earnestness, which recently said the "wet-clothes" line may have been Alexander Woolcott's.

How remarkable that so many people should once have known — and cared! — who Robert Benchley and Alexander Woolcott were. The explanation is that they were considered funny and that funniness was thought to have a value transcending its power to enlarge the consumer-goods market by alternating artificial laughter with television commercials.

If Benchley and his associates lacked earnestness, they did not lack interest in money. After many years of writing funny for small pay, Robert Benchley tried making some short funny films in Hollywood, proved to be good at it, and, having found where the money was, never came back to writing.

Among others in Hollywood about the same time were Scott Fitzgerald and William Faulkner. Both were famous drinkers. So were so many other writers of the time that medical treatises argued that prose composition led inexorably to the bottle.

Here in the age of earnestness that argument seems doubtful. Here in the age of earnestness, receding before the thought of a dry martini and lifting a white wine spritzer, we can be pretty sure that what leads to the bottle is not writing, but lack of earnestness.

New York Times Service

Archibugi, a Film Master for Today's Italy

By Ken Shulman

FLORENCE — In just three films, Francesca Archibugi has become the leading exponent — and most articulate practitioner — of the modest, subdued realism that is dominating much of Italian cinema.

With her stories of day-to-day travail, peopled by characters who are both ordinary and remarkable, Archibugi gives voice to a generation of Italians that has reacted to disappointment and disillusionment by taking refuge in the uniqueness of the self. In "Mignon e Parita" (Mignon Has Left), 1987, "Verso Sera" (Toward Evening), 1990, and "Il Grande Cocomero" (The Great Pumpkin), 1992, Archibugi encapsulated the smothered angst of a generation forced to live in a minor key. She speaks, and well, for a generation that ever dreamed life could be so complicated or difficult.

It is, then, surprising that the Rome-born thirty-something director (her age is a personal secret, an unexpected nod to vanity in a woman who exudes a palpably impenetrable air of diffidence and pride) has chosen to move out of a present that has been very good to her into a past that is, at least as a director, uncharted ground. Archibugi's current project, "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" (With Closed Eyes) is based on the novel of the same name by Federico Tozzi, a relatively obscure Tuscan writer who was much admired by Pirandello and Moravia. Written in 1913 and published after World War I, "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" is set in rural Tuscany and tells the story of a stunted, stillborn love affair between the son of a wealthy landowner and the granddaughter of one of the landowner's tenant farmers.

"I've always wanted to make a film out of the Tozzi novel," says Archibugi, amid the costumed actors and farm animals that populate her turn-of-the-century rustic set at San Donato in Perano, an abandoned estate in the heart of the Chianti region. Archibugi, so unobtrusive and modestly dressed that she could be mistaken for a modern-day farmer just back from collecting eggs, lives with a companion and their two daughters in a farmhouse across the valley.

"My mother gave me this book when I was still a teenager. Reading it was like getting struck with a bolt of lightning. It was astonishing that this man, who rarely left Tuscany and never stepped out of Italy, was in touch with the major literary currents of his time. 'Con Gli Occhi Chiusi' was and is the novel of my destiny."

A graduate of Rome's Centro Sperimentale di Cinematografia in 1980, Archibugi began her career with a series of short films, and a documentary. She considered making her feature film debut with "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi," but instead made "Mignon e Parita," a story of sentiment and unrequited adolescent love that earned her six Donatello awards in Italy as well as first prize for best film at the San Sebastian film festival in 1987.

"The thing that most impressed me about Francesca was her capacity for synthesis," says Leo Pescarolo, producer of "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" and of Archibugi's three previous films. "No matter what the subject, she gets her point across clearly, intelligently, and succinctly. If an actor is unable to follow



Francesca Archibugi filming "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi": encapsulating the angst of a generation.

her suggestions, she allows him to proceed in his own way and tries to incorporate that into the scene. Her actors adore her."

"Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" is certainly Archibugi's most ambitious project, and also the most expensive. The estimated cost of production will exceed \$4 million, more than twice the amount that was spent making "Il Grande Cocomero." Unlike her previous films, which were set firmly in the present day, "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" is a period piece, requiring costumes, a convincing 19th-century setting, and most of all a viable transportation from classic novel to contemporary film.

"In many ways, my other films were also period pieces," explains Archibugi, squinting as she observes a pair of turkeys who appear in the film along with a slew of geese, chickens, goats, sheep and pigs. "There were costumes, sets and lighting. They just didn't appear as costumes because they were contemporary. It's important that a director identify with her story and her characters. But it is no harder, and no easier, for me to identify with these characters than it was for me to identify with the characters in my first three films. You identify with them on a psychological plane, not on a temporal one."

While the characters and setting of "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi" are lifted directly from the Tozzi novel,

Archibugi has taken considerable artistic license in her film adaptation. "I have used the plot and the characters that I found in the book, but not Tozzi's vision of his world," says Archibugi. "Usually a director does the opposite: changes the story line in order to preserve the spirit of the original. I needed to give a personal reading to the story. I only know how to tell a story in one way."

Archibugi secured the collaboration of several of her preferred actors for "Con Gli Occhi Chiusi," including Stefania Sandrelli, who starred in "Mignon," and Alessia Fugardi, the 13-year-old revelation of "Il Grande Cocomero." Her collaborators include Giuseppe Lanci, probably Italy's finest director of photography, and scenographer Davide Bassani. In late June, Martin Scorsese signed on to the project as executive producer.

"I didn't have any problems working on a subject that wasn't mine," explains Archibugi. "I used the novel as a treatment from which I had to write a screenplay. And I have such an innate, profound transport with these characters that I feel as if I'd invented them myself. I have approached this film as an experiment, as a way to test a new opportunity, and to evolve beyond what I've done so far."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

PEOPLE

Schwarzenegger Movie Draws Arab Protests

Fans — and protesters shouting "True Lies" is full of lies — lined a Los Angeles street as Arnold Schwarzenegger and other stars arrived for the premiere of his latest movie, "True Lies," which has been targeted by Middle Eastern activists who claim that Arabs are portrayed negatively in the film. Nonetheless, some big names schmoozed outside the theater, among them co-stars Jamie Lee Curtis and Tom Arnold; James Woods and Sharon Stone.

Prince Charles and his estranged wife, Princess Diana, appeared in public Thursday at the same event — the wedding of Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, 30, a niece of Queen Elizabeth, to aristocrat Daniel Chatto, 37 — for the first time since the prince confessed to adultery on British television last month. The two arrived separately. . . . A media service has reported, meanwhile, that Charles's confession, watched by 13.5 million viewers, was topped by a soap opera, "Coronation Street," which drew 16.5 million.

Busts of former French model Ines de la Fressange, who now runs ready-to-wear boutiques, will soon adorn town halls throughout France. Fressange, who was chosen to represent Marianne, the symbol of the French Republic, was sculpted by Australian artist Mark Steward.

The wife of fashion photographer David Bailey was mistakenly arrested in a London department store in connection with the kidnapping of a baby, Scotland Yard said. Catherine Bailey, 32, was carrying her 3-week-old son when she was stopped by police, who have questioned dozens of women with newborn babies since Abbie Humphreys' abduction July 1.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 6 & 15

WEATHER

Europe

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Asia

Europe					Asia					
Location	Today	High	Low	Temp	Location	Today	High	Low	Temp	
		High	Low	Wind		High	Low	High	Wind	
Algeria	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Bangkok	31/88	25/77	32/88	25/77
Amsterdam	23/62	17/62	22/71	17/62	pc	Bombay	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Antwerp	21/68	15/68	20/71	15/68	pc	Hong Kong	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Athens	28/84	23/73	32/88	22/71	pc	Manila	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Bangkok	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc	New Delhi	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Berlin	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc	Singapore	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Bombay	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc	Taipei	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Buenos Aires	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc	Yokohama	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Calcutta	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Cardiff	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Cebu	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Colon	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Copenhagen	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Dallas	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Delhi	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Edinburgh	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Frankfurt	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Geneva	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Helsinki	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Istanbul	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Los Angeles	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
London	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Moscow	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Mumbai	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Nairobi	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Paris	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Perth	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Rangoon	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Sao Paulo	27/80	18/68	27/80	18/68	pc					
Seoul	23/62	14/62	20/71	14/62	pc					
Shanghai	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Singapore	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Tokyo	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					
Yokohama	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77	pc					

Unseasonably Cold

Unseasonably Hot

Heavy Rain

Heavy Snow

Unseasonably Cold

Unseasonably Hot

Heavy Rain

Heavy Snow

Unseasonably Cold

Unseasonably Hot

Heavy Rain

Heavy Snow

Unseasonably Cold


Unseasonably Hot

Heavy Rain

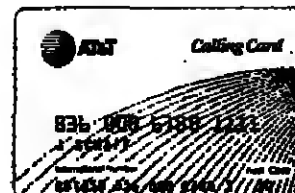
Heavy Snow

North America		Europe			Asia					
Location	Today	High	Low	Temp	Location	Today	High	Low	Temp	
		High <td>Low</td> <td>Wind</td> <td></td> <td>High<td>Low<td>High<td>Wind</td></td></td></td>	Low	Wind		High <td>Low<td>High<td>Wind</td></td></td>	Low <td>High<td>Wind</td></td>	High <td>Wind</td>	Wind	
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Bangkok	31/88	25/77	32/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Bombay	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Hong Kong	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Manila	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	New Delhi	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Singapore	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Taipei	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc	Yokohama	30/88	25/77	31/88	25/77
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
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Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	26/02	21/70	pc					
Alaska	27/08	18/04	2							

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

													
SATURDAY							SUNDAY						
All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994													
Europe and Middle East							Europe and Middle East						
Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Water Temp. C/F	Wave Height (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)	Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Water Temp. C/F	Wave Height (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
Caracas	sunny	29/84	21/70	26/79	0-1	SE 10-20	Caracas	sunny	30/86	21/70	26/79	0-1	SE 12-22
Deauville	clouds and sun	23/73	16/61	17/62	1-2	WSW 15-30	Deauville	partly sunny	24/75	17/62	16/61	1-2	WSW 20-30
Fiji	sunny	29/84	22/71	26/79	0-1	SE 10-20	Fiji	sunny	30/86	22/71	26/79	0-1	SE 10-20
Malaga	clouds and sun	30/81	24/75	25/77	0-1	SW 12-22	Malaga	clouds and sun	31/88	23/73	24/75	0-1	SW 15-25
Madrid	sunny	30/86	23/73	25/77	0-1	N 10-20	Madrid	sunny	30/86	23/73	25/77	0-1	N 12-22
Paris	clouds and sun	29/82	20/68	21/70	1-2	SW 12-22	Paris	clouds and sun	29/79	19/64	20/68	1-2	SW 12-22
Perth	clouds and sun	29/82	21/70	25/77	1-2	NNE 20-40	Perth	clouds and sun	29/84	22/71	25/77	1-2	NNE 20-35
Prague	clouds and sun	23/64	17/60	25/77	1-2	N 20-40	Prague	clouds and sun	23/64	20/68	25/77	1-2	N 20-40
Seoul	clouds and sun	24/75	13/55	16/61	1-2	W 10-20	Seoul	sunny	24/75	16/61	16/61	0-1	WNN 10-20
Osaka	cloudy	22/71	15/59	18/64	1-2	W 20-40	Osaka	clouds and sun	24/75	16/61	17/62	1-2	WNN 20-35
Schwerdingen	cloudy	22/71	16/61	18/64	1-2	W 20-40	Schwerdingen	clouds and sun	23/73	15/59	18/64	1-2	WNN 20-30
Tokyo	clouds and sun	29/82	15/59	25/77	1-2	W 10-20	Tokyo	clouds and sun	29/82	15/59	25/77	1-2	WNN 20-30
Yokohama	thunderstorms	27/80	20/68	25/77	1-2	NNE 15-30	Yokohama	clouds and sun	29/82	20/68	25/77	1-2	NE 20-35
Tai Ariv	sunny	30/86	23/73	26/79	1-2	NW 20-35	Tai Ariv	clouds and sun	29/82	23/73	25/77	1-2	NW 20-40
Caribbean and West Atlantic							Caribbean and West Atlantic						
Barbados	sunny	30/86	23/73	27/80	1-2	ESE 20-35	Barbados	sunny	31/88	24/75	27/80	1-2	ENE 20-35
Kingston	partly sunny	30/86	23/73	26/82	1-2	E 25-50	Kingston	thunderstorms	30/86	23/73	26/82	1-2	E 25-50
St. Thomas	sunny	30/86	24/75	26/82	1-2	E 25-35	St. Thomas	sunny	30/86	23/73	26/82	1-2	E 25-35
Hamilton	clouds and sun	30/86	23/73	27/80	1-2	NE 15-30	Hamilton	sunny	30/86	23/73	27/80	1-2	NE 20-30
Asia/Pacific							Asia/Pacific						
Perang	clouds and sun	30/81	25/77	30/86	1-2	SW 10-20	Perang	clouds and sun	30/81	25/77	30/86	1-2	SW 10-20
Beijing	thunderstorms	31/88	23/73	30/86	1-2	SW 15-25	Beijing	thunderstorms	30/86	25/77	29/84	1-2	SW 15-25
Cebu	thunderstorms	30/86	25/77	29/82	1-2	SW 12-25	Cebu	partly sunny	30/86	25/77	30/86	1-2	SW 20-35
Sail	clouds and sun	31/88	24/75	30/86	1-2	S 15-30	Sail	thunderstorms	30/86	24/75	30/86	1-2	S 12-22
Palm Beach, Aus.	clouds and sun	31/88	24/75	30/86	1-2	SW 10-20	Palm Beach, Aus.	clouds and sun	31/88	25/77	30/86	1-2	WSW 25-40
Bay of Islands, NZ	partly sunny	22/71	14/57	17/62	1-2	NW 10-20	Bay of Islands, NZ	clouds and sun	17/62	10/50	19/64	1-2	WSW 22-40
Shanghai	clouds and sun	30/86	25/77	24/75	1-2	SE 15-30	Shanghai	clouds and sun	31/88	25/77	24/75	1-2	WSW 25-40
Shanghai	clouds and sun	30/86	25/77	24/75	1-2	SE 15-30	Shanghai	clouds and sun	31/88	25/77	24/75	1-2	SE 15-30

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To receive your free wallet card of AT&T Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.					
COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
Algeria	1-800-681-0111	Italy	172-1011	Brazil	000-6010
China, PRC	10811	Lithuania	155-00-11	Chile	000-6312
Ghana	018-872	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Colombia	980-11-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Costa Rica	114
India	000-117	Malta	000-950-110	Ecuador	119
Indonesia	001-801-10	Mexico	19-0011	El Salvador	190
Japan	009-111	Netherlands	06-022-9111	Guatemala	190
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-190-11	Guyana	165
Kosovo	11	Poland	0-010-480-0111	Honduras	124
Malaysia	800-0011	Portugal	05017-1-288	Mexico, D.F.	95-800-462-4240
New Zealand	800-9111	Romania	01-800-4288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Philippines	105-11	Russia (Moscow)	155-5042	Panama	109
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00181	Peru	191
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	900-90-00-11	Suriname	156
Taiwan	0080-10288-0	Sweden	000-795-611	Uruguay	00-0410
Thailand	0019-991-1111	Switzerland	155-00-11	Venezuela	80-011-120
UK	0900-09-0011	Ukraine	8-100-11		
USA	8-14111				
USA	022-993-911				
Belgium	0800-100-10				
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010				
Croatia	99-24-0011				
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101				
Denmark	8001-0010				
Finland	9800-100-10				
France	19-0011				
Germany	0130-0010				
Greece	00-800-1311				
Hungary	00-800-811111				
Iceland	999-001				
Ireland	1-800-550-000				